APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,334—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1888.

TANAGRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES
OF
TINTED STATUETTES
FROM TANAGRA, GREECE,
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Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of classic Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th June
B. L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. H. Mudie	26th „
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weignell	3rd July.
B. L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th „
†	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	17th „
B. L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	24th „
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st „
B. L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th „
B. L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—June 15th & 29th and July 13th and 27th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDIUNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	... ...	on the 23rd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE, CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.

From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

[Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,556 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 17th June, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th July, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT RUTNAGHIRI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 892 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

		Rs.	
BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	15	0
Do.	Second Class „	7	8
Do.	Deck without diet „	3	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th June, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	2,900	On or about 30th June 1888.
NOWSHERA	2,692	On or about 18th July 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAMS.

KEILLERS BEST MANUFACTURE.

APPLE.
BLACK CURRANT.
DAMSON.
GOOSEBERRY.
GREENGAGE.
PLUM.
RASPBERRY & CURRANT.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.
Per Tin, Annas 7.
APRICOT & CHERRY, Per Tin, Annas 9.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

	Rs.	
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	61	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	37	0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

	Rs.	
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	33	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	29	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VIVONE

THE TABLE BEVERAGE OF THE DAY.

EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE IN TEA OR Coffee is the frequent cause of Congested Liver. This may generally be staved off by a timely substitution of VIVONE.

ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS HAVE THEIR properties marred by a narcotic action which deadens the perceptive sense. No such action characterizes the effect of VIVONE.

UNDER A TROPICAL THIRST NO digestion, however robust, can long resist the vitiating influences of Tea, Coffee, and Alcoholic Liquids. But the digestive powers may be restored and thirst may be subdued by the adoption as an article of diet of VIVONE.

REDUCED PRICES.

Per dozen, Rs. 2. Case of 2 dozen, Rs. 4-4.
Case of 6 dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP and Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;
And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart	Rs. 2-8.	2 quarts	Rs. 3-8.
4 do.	„ 5-0.	7 do.	„ 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the First English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *via* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England :—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Radish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chutnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BED-ROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

Buyers may take our Lists with confidence that in ordering from them they will get the best of everything they require.

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SODA-WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF

ILFORD DRY PLATES.

"Rapid, and Extra Rapid."

THE UNITED KINGDOM DRY PLATES.
Very Cheap, Good, and Reliable.

EASTMAN'S BROMIDE PAPER.

STRIPPING FILMS .... GELATINE SKINS.

"OPTIMUS" INSTANTANEOUS SHUTTERS.

The perfect Plate and Print Washer and other Novelties.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RIDING BREECHES.

THE above are cut on improved principles to fit the figure and ensure comfort and support.

We keep only the best materials, and guarantee them to give most satisfactory wear.

A, L & W'S

	Rs.	a.
CHIPPING NORTON WHIP CORDS, in plain Drab, Grey and Brown mixtures	26	0
BEDFORD CORD, recommended for very hard wear in Mixed-Brown, Grey and Drab in different sized Cords	26	0
KHAKI BEDFORD CORD, Regulation Color	30	0
GAITERS to match any of the above	8	8
SUPER CASHMERE BEDFORD, very much lighter in weight than the above, but not so suited for rough wear	32	0
GA[illegible] match	8	8
[illegible] WHITE CASSIMIR, for Racing Breeches, very [illegible] and durable	30	0

A, L & W'S

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BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.

Established under the auspices of Government A.D., 1808.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner Church Gate Street, Fort.

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IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SILVERWARE.

ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Silver Cigarette Cases	...from Rs.	30	to Rs.	53
Silver Cigar Cases	... „ „	63	to „	115
Silver Card Cases	... „ „	42	to „	63
Silver Tobacco Boxes	... „ „	50	to „	54
Silver Snuff Boxes	...each „	27		
Silver Powder and Puff Boxes	„	36	to „	51
Silver Match Boxes	...from „	9	to „	22
Silver Box with Comb	„	16		
Silver Box with Finger Diary	„	16		
Silver Whistle, Match Box, Pencil, Knife combined	„	36		
Silver Fish Vinaigrettes	...each „	35		
Silver Mounted Figer Claw Stamp Boxes	...each „	13		
Silver Match Box, Watch and Purse combined	„	100		

Silver Muffineers, Salt Cellar's, Napkin Rings, Spirit Flasks, Photograph Frames, Mirrors, Card Baskets, Inkstands, Fruit Spoons, Minu Stands, Ash Trays, Call Bells, Salad Servers, Goblets, Cups, Claret Jugs, Cruet Frames, &c.

SILVER TROWELS.

For Laying Foundation Stones with Curved Ivory Handles fitted in handsome cases, Rs. 131, 149, 153, and 156 cash.

SILVER ADDRESS CASES

We keep two or three in stock, but they generally have to be made to order, priced, upwards, from Rs. 150. Bamboo's, Silver mounted, as address Cases, in various tasteful and emblematical styles, we supply at from, upwards, Rs. 100.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5¼ in. Diameter of object lens 2⅛ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

RARE TEAS.
EXTRAORDINARY TEAS.
WONDERFUL TEAS.
SPRING CROP 1888.

WE have received a small consignment of these peerless and the most perfect TEAS that India can produce. It is needless to say anything beyond recommending these unrivalled Teas, which are simply superb in flavour. A real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

PRICES—In 1 lb. Air-tight Packets :

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA	per lb.	Rs. 2-8
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	„ 1-12

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NEUBERG'S

STANDARD SMOKING MIXTURES,

J. NEUBERG, General Tobacconist, BOMBAY. { Are the most { Honest, Popular, Uniform, Reliable, and Satisfactory, } Smoking Tobaccos ever placed in the Market.

HENCE DEALERS AND CONSUMERS PRONOUNCE THEM
THE VERY BEST.

SPECIAL CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 „ „ Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 „ „ Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.
Pints of Hocks and Champagnes Rs. 2 Extra per Case.
The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!
WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES,
commencing from
MONDAY, 18TH JUNE.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

One of the most unique entertainments that has ever been given may be witnessed.

NEW FANTOCCINI.
NEW CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
NEW GORGEOUS PANTOMIME.
DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENES
with Lime-light effects.
Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9 p.m.

ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Co.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A special afternoon performance for Schools and Families will be given on SATURDAY, 23rd June.
Doors open at 3, commencing at 3-30 p.m.
Children half price all over the house.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

WANTED.—For the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Co-operative Association, Limited, Ajmere, a really good TRADESMAN. Applications, stating wages expected, and enclosing copies of certificates to be sent to

A. CLOSE,
Secretary.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.—MOST delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay and overlooking the sea. Patronised by the elite of Bombay and the other Presidencies, the Aristocracy of England, and the Crown Heads of Europe. Unequalled in comfort, cleanliness, accommodation. Officers of the United Services, studying languages, will find this establishment suitable to their purpose. It is pronounced by the highest Medical Authorities in the land to be a perfect sanitarium for invalids. Unsolicited and unsurpassed testimonials.

The Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate vicinity.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th June, 1888.

"No. 1909-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1888.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 2nd March, 1887, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to purchase about 1,524 horses suitable for army purposes during the year 1888-89, classed as follows :—

CLASS I.—AUSTRALIAN AND CAPE HORSES—942.

In Madras.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	...125	339
Field Artillery	...74	
Horse Artillery	...140	
In Calcutta.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	..274	603
Field Artillery	..137	
Horse Artillery	..192	
CLASS II—COUNTRY-BREDS—200.		
As many as possible full-grown horses, the remainder young stock from 1½ year old upwards		200
CLASS III—ARABS, PERSIANS—382.		
In Bombay.		
Field Artillery	..37	382
Medium Cavalry	..63	
Madras Native Cavalry	..282	
Total....		1,524

2. The purchases will be made in Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, and at the various horse fairs and horse shows in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director of Army Remount Operations for India.

3. The Calcutta Landing and Remount Depot will be open for the reception of horses from the 1st October to the end of the purchasing season, and not from the 15th September. Purchasing to commence as soon after arrival of the shipment as the Remount Agent may direct.

4. Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, four to six years, except as regards country-breds, and in the case of Australian horses, 14 hands 3 inches to 15 hands high. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I. and III. remounts three years old and mares in foal will not be purchased.

5. Greys will not be purchased for Horse or Field Artillery.

6. The average price for an Australian or Cape remount has been fixed at Rs. 650, which will be paid at the Indian port of purchase. The average price for Arabs and Persians is Rs. 550 ; for other horses according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the averages fixed above are not exceeded.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

B. H. POTTINGER, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

R. M. SECTION.

SALE OF LOST AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Agra Fort, Mhow, Abu Road, Ajmere and Sirsa, on SATURDAY, the 7th July, 1888, at 8 a.m., if not before claimed, and charges due thereon paid, a lot of clothing, sticks, umbrellas, lotahs, &c., found on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, during the first half of 1887. 5 bags grain found at Bhiwani and 10 bags grain found at Raman.

Also the following booked articles :—

AT AGRA FORT.

Two bundles bedding and luggage sent, 25th February, 1887, by Ganesh Dass, Carnac Bridge, to Ramgopal, Muttra.

Parcel, 22nd December, 1886, by Haji Ismael, Charni Road, to Guny and Manbhoy, Delhi.

Parcel, 21st December, 1886, by G. W. Howat, Church Gate, to G. C. Fitzgerald, Agra Fort.

Parcel, 17th December, 1886, by R Karun, Bombay, to R. Hiralal, Jeypore.

Box luggage, 15th January, 1887, by Harpershad M., Grant Road, to Jagannath G., Agra Fort.

Box luggage, 7th February, 1887, by Budh Singh, Sibi, to Hansa Rewari.

2 charpoys, 23rd March, 1887, by Aliji Bhoy, Grant Road, to self, Agra Fort.

Bundle bedding, and one box glassware, 30th March, 1887, by Faiz Bux, Indore, to Ahmed Ali, Delhi.

Parcel, 1st November, 1886, by Station Master Bhunkari, to Mr. Loosemore, guard, Bandikui.

Box, 16th February, 1887, by Ahmed Khan, Cawnpore, to A. E. Dunn, Jeypore.

Package, 1st May, 1887, by Chundoo Sambhar, to self, Jeypore.

Bag rice, 18th April, 1887, by Mola Bux Pathan Kot, to Golab Khan, Jeypore.

Ice-box, 15th April, 1887, by Station Master, Hessar, to Peakes, Delhi.

Parcel, 19th April, 1887, by Cassam Ali, Grant Road, to A. R. Rahim, Delhi.

Bundle old charpoys, 16th November, 1886, by Wazir Ally, Wazirabad, to Khuda Bux Garhi, Harsarw.

Bag wheat, 14th November, 1887, by Bholun Lall, Gya, to Manager, Jeypore.

AT MHOW.

Four packages personal kit, 29th September, 1886, by Lalji Pa alpani, to Debipershad, Jaora.

4 bags waste paper, 12th January, 1887, by Mohand Ally Mhow, to Hossein Ally Moosaji, Khandwa.

Bundle iron pipes, 6th November, 1886, by Golam Hossein, Wari Bunder, to Kamar Ally, Mandsaur.

Box luggage, 28th March, 1887, by Mr. Humble, Rynandgaon, to self, Mhow.

Three bundles bamboo matting, 9th April, 1887, by Gopal Singh, Indore, to Dekshit Ugiwhotri, Barwaha.

Bag line, 11th May, 1887, by Thakursee, Mhow, to Hanumant Ram Saheli Ram, Neemuch.

AT AJMERE.

Parcel books, 26th July, 1886, by S. Hunt, Poona, to Major Watson, Nusseerabad.

Parcel dry fruits, 9th September, 1886, by Hamana, Poona, to Ramanand, Ajmere.

Pair mill stone, 11th August, 1886, by Ghoas Ally, Agra Fort, to Rahim Bux, Ajmere.

Three bundles gunny and one hair, 26th August, by Sheik M. Mahim, to Abdul K., Ajmere.

Bundle wearing apparel, 11th March, 1886, by W. Lambourne, Allahabad, to Mr. Deegan, Ajmere.

One tar case cigars, 31st January, 1887, by Sajan Hossein and Co., Trichinopoly Fort, to Duli Singh Lal Lingh, Ajmere.

AT SIRSA.

Empty Pitari, 30th October, 1886, by Mrs Barrow, Hissar, to Amjad Alii Ferozepore.

Parcel, 23rd December, 1886, by Mr. Jones, Delhi, to Mr. Crawtha, Ferozepore.

Parcel books, 13th December, 1886, by Bejnath Mount City, to Narain Singh, Ferozepore.

Parcel books, 14th April, 1887, Station Master, Ulwar, to G. D. Vibart, Sirsa.

Parcel, 17th March, 1887, by W. N. A. Calcutta City, to W. N. A. 777, Ferozepore.

J. CONDER,
Traffic Superintendent,

Ajmere, June 1888.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....................£1,200,000
PAID-UP..£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over......£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD CAST-IRON FIRE BARS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, offers for the purchase of about 600 tons of Old Cast-Iron Fire Bars now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must state the rate per ton weighed over and delivered on the spot, or into Boats, to be provided and placed by the Purchaser alongside the Wharf.

Payment must be made before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The whole quantity of old cast-iron fire bars must be removed within two months from the date of acceptance of offer, failing which ground rent at the rate of Re. 1 per square yard per month will be charged, the Company reserving the right to sell at the risk and expense of the purchaser any of the material not removed at the expiration of three months from the date of purchase.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th June, 1888.

NOTICES.

WANTED, for the Railway School at Bandikui, A MARRIED COUPLE as MASTER and MISTRESS. Salary, Rs. 60 free house, and the use of certain School servants. Application from a mother and daughter or two sisters on a salary of Rs. 120 will also be considered. One of the candidates must hold a 2nd, and the other a 3rd grade Government Certificate. Church of England preferred.

A duly qualified musician could considerably increase our income by giving Music lessons.

Apply with copies of Certificates to HONORARY SECRETARY, Railway School, Bandikui.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

☞ Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which ALL Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

DESIGNS for a COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILL to be ERECTED at Colombo, Ceylon, and tenders for supplying and erecting a complete installation of Machinery for same, are invited by the undersigned, who will supply particulars as to the extent of the Mill, description of yarns and goods to be made, area of land, water-supply, &c.

Communications should be addressed in time to reach us not later than 31st July.

DARLEY, BUTLER & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Ceylon Spinning and Weaving, Co., Ld.
Colombo.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has quite recently received per s.s. "Melpomene" the following goods of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

Gents', Ladies', and Boys' Waterproof Cloaks and Coats of different kinds. Superior quality, lasting, elegant, and light in weight, in all sizes. Coachmen's black broadcloth, rain coats. Gents' double sole, lace, and elastic monsoon boots, very durable, light in weight, and perfectly water-tight.

White waterproof sheets of small and large sizes,

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE
Tailor and Outfitter.

20, Meadow Street, Fort.

LIPPERT'S HOTEL,

OPPOSITE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THE Landlady personally looks after the comfort of Ladies and Children. A new upper-storey has been added.

The Rooms are considered the coolest in Bombay.

The Hotel has been newly-furnished, and no expense has been spared to ensure the comfort of Visitors.

The Bar and Billard Rooms (separate buildings) open into an extensive and well-kept garden, which forms a favourite resort for Ladies and Children.

ALES, WINES, AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION.

☞ Charges very low to meet competition in Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after FRIDAY next, the fifteenth instant, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely :—

First.—The Down Passenger Trains now leaving Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at 8-0 a.m., 11-0 a.m., 9-0 p.m., and 11-0 p.m., will leave instead at 7-0 a.m., 10-30 a.m., 12-0 noon, and 5-0 p.m., and will arrive at Poona at 2-30, 4-30, 6-30, and 10-45 p.m., respectively.

Second.—The Up Passenger Trains which now leave Poona at 9-30 a.m., 12-30 p.m., 9-0 p.m., and 11-0 p.m., will leave at 7-30 a.m., 9-30 a.m., 12-30 p.m., and 5-0 p.m., and will arrive at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at 3-0 p.m., 4-30 p.m., 6-45 p.m., and 11 p.m., respectively.

Third.—The Down Mixed Train which now leaves Sholapur for Raichur at 7-5 p.m., will start instead at 6-50 p.m., and will arrive at Raichur at 6-45 on the following morning, as at present.

Fourth.—The Down Passenger Train from Dhond at 2-45 a.m. will leave at 2-55 a.m., but will reach Munmar at 10-45 a.m. as at present.

Fifth.—Some of the Local Trains now running between Bombay and Coorla, Tanna and Kalyan, will be slightly altered.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula, the Dhond and Munmar, the Bhopal, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti (State) Railways will continue to run as at present.

2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the Fifteenth of June, 1888, exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Eighth of June, 1888.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after SUNDAY, the 17th June, 1888, the following will be the timings of trains on this Railway :—

Stations.		Passenger and Mixed Trains 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.					
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Poona	Dep.	8 15	3 30				
Wathar	,,	2 18	8 39				
			A. M.				
Miraj	Arr.	9 5	3 13				
	Dep.		3 40			11 15	
Belgaum	Arr.		10 12			6 0	
	Dep.		10 32				8 50
			P. M.				
Londa	Arr.		12 52				11 13
Castle Rock	Dep.			12 4			
Londa	Arr.			12 59			
							A. M.
Londa	Dep.		1 32				12 3
Dharwar	Arr.		5 6				3 28
	Dep.		5 20				3 35
Hubli	Arr.		6 4				4 19
Hubli	Dep.				10 0		
Harihar	Arr.				4 43		
Hubli	Dep.		6 20				4 29
Gadag	Arr.		8 55				6 53

Stations.		Passenger and Mixed Trains 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.					
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gadag	Dep.	6 55	..		5 30		
Hubli	Arr.	9 22	...		7 53		
Harihar	Dep.		10 0				
Hubli	Arr.		5 5				
Hubli	Dep.	9 40			8 20		
Dharwar	Arr.	10 25			9 5		
	Dep.	10 35			9 20		
		P. M.			md nt		
Londa	Arr.	1 11			12 0		
Londa	Dep.			1 26			
Castle Rock	Arr.			2 16			
					A. M.		
Londa	Dep.	1 45			12 40		
Belgaum	Arr.	4 29			2 48		
	Dep.				3 8	12 45	
Miraj	Arr.				8 3	7 0	
	Dep.				8 30		10 55
					P. M.		
Wathar	Dep.				2 20		6 31
Poona	Arr.				7 1		12 0

The timings of trains on other Sections of the line will remain as at present.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 29th May, 1888.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the Arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIA.

WATERPROOFS ! WATERPROOFS ! !

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes ...each	9	8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes ...each	16	8
Cap to match the above ...Rs. 3 8 | Leggings ...per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c. ...each	25	0
Cap to match ...Rs. 5 0 | Leggings ...per pair	9	8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article ...each	28	0
Inverness Capes, as above ...each	35	0
Leggings to match ...	10	8
Double Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta "Regimental Capes," the best quality made, will never stick, "all sizes." ...each	45	0
Grey and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article, well ventilated, will last for years ...	40 to 45	0
Ladies' Waterproofs, very light and durable, "Kate Hardcastle," "Mira," "Princess Ida," "Battenburg," etc., latest shapes and materials, each 25 to	35	0
Tan Canvass Waterproof Leggings, for Lacing ...pair	6	8
Waterproof, Tan Canvass Hold-alls, for Travellers ...from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets 84 by 48 ...	15	8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting Waterproofing between two cloths ...per yard	5	8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid ...	18	8
Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable ...each	18	8
Vulcanized Hand Basins ...each 7 8 to	8	8

THORPE & CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE COMING MONSOON.

WE beg to announce the ARRIVAL of our MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING, &c., &c., as under :—

Regulation Cavalry Cloaks in accordance with War Office General Order No. 28, the Seams SEWN and TAPED.

Fawn, Blue, and Brown Twill Chesterfields, Velvet Collars, Superior Article, Warranted Waterproof.

White Reversible Coats, Waterproof Sheeting, Gig Aprons (Black Lined Tartans) Ground Sheets.

Regulation Waterproof Wolseley Valise (Valise and Bed combined).

OFFICERS' CAMPAIGNING BAGS, DRAB DRIVING APRONS,
LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

The Battenberg Reversible Mantle, with Hood, and Registered Armhole, very stylish, in Black, Blue, Grey, and Checks.

The Marchioness Inverness Cape with Pockets, a thoroughly Waterproof, and very stylish Garment, in the above shades and neat checks.

LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK & ALPACCA UMBRELLAS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY

IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.

Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld.
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. Postage extra

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8 ; postage, annas 1.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.............................. £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

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HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London,
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND......................................£ 85,000.

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

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REST...... .... „ 132,412.

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„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

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SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

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A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch .

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them ; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course or a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Gloster Regiment, Yacht Club, evening.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Busheer (s), from Marmagoa ; Beresford (s), Middlesborough ; Bangalore (s), Jedda ; and Nowshera (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Medusa (s), for China ; and Bedouin (s), St. Nazaire.

Polo.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes—Messrs. Gray (capt.), Graham, Prevost, and Nathan *vs.* White—Messrs. Savile (capt.), Barton, Lawrence, Lovett, Dixon, and Capt. Hodgkinson. Play will commence at 5-15 o'clock.

The Three Card Trick.—Before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, yesterday, Abdool Ismael was charged by Superintendent Brewin with playing the three card trick in Abdool Rehman Street. The prisoner was surrounded by a large crowd, causing an obstruction to the traffic. He was inducing people to try their luck. On conviction, the accused was fined Rs. 10, with an alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Gloster Regiment will play the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening, weather permitting :—

Grand March	Coronation	Meyerbeer.
Valse	Mon Ami	Gassner.
Airs de Ballet	Opera "Gustavus"	Auber.
Valse	Gloire de Dijon	Waldteufel.
Selection	Balfe's Operas	Godfrey.
Galop	In's Centrum	Stasny.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Reported Thefts.—Verjee Gella and Purshotum Heera, tailors, having their place of business in a lane off Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, reported to the police, on Wednesday last, the theft of gold ornaments and currency notes to the value of Rs. 1,175 from their shop premises.—Kakushroo Rustomjee, living at Naigaum Road, reported to the police the theft of four gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 180, from a cupboard on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

Sudden Death.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, touching the death of Kana Samut, aged about 30 years. Deceased was a muccadam of halalcores, was much addicted to drink, and frequently complained of difficulty of breathing. On Wednesday morning he had been drinking, but not to excess, and on that afternoon, while getting ready to go to his work, he suddenly fell down, gasped, and died immediately. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner at Baboola Tank Road yesterday, touching the death of Dhondeebai, woman, aged 65 years. Deceased was of unsound mind, and for the past ten years was supported by her daughter, the wife of one Wittoo, a bookbhinder at Old Nagpara. On Tuesday, about 10 a.m., deceased was missing, and a search made for her proved unsuccessful. On the following day her body was found floating in the Baboola Tank. There were no external marks of violence. The verdict was that deceased had committed suicide by drowning herself in the Baboola Tank while in an unsound state of mind.

A Pick-pocket.—Girdhar Mooljee was yesterday charged by Inspector Saunders, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing a purse containing six currency notes, of Rs 50 each, from the pocket of Callian Rahimtoola, a hide merchant, in an umbrella shop in Abdool Rahimon Street, on Wednesday last. The accused was observed by the shopkeeper removing the purse from the pocket of complainant and running away with it. He was pursued and arrested, and the purse with its contents being found in his possession, he was made over to the custody of the police. The accused on pleading guilty and admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS.

Goverdhundass Dewjee, a clerk and godown-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Dewjee Dada, a cart-driver, and Muthooram Pitamber, described as a mendicant, were yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Guider, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, accused No. 1 with theft of sixteen bags of grain, valued at Rs. 130, the property of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and accused Nos. 2 and 3, with aiding and abetting accused No. 1 in the commission of the said offence, and disposal of the said property. Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Manker appeared on behalf of accused No. 1, and Mr. Morarjee Anandjee, pleader, on behalf of accused No. 3.

Mr. Anderson, in re-opening the case for the prosecution, stated, that as a result of this investigation made by Messrs. Ralli Brothers, it had been made quite clear that the present conspiracy, which the three accused had been found perpetrating, was only part of a much greater series of thefts. After alluding to the manner in which the goods had been placed in the carts at the sellers' godown and sent to the godowns, Mr. Anderson stated that, from the initials endorsed upon the cartmen's chit, there was reason to believe that another receiving clerk, employed by Messrs. Ralli Brothers in the same godown as Goverdhundass, had been implicated in the committal of similar offences. There was little doubt from the facts that had come to his knowledge that accused No. 1 had, in conjunction with the other persons, stolen much property and turned it into money, which the parties had shared amongst them. After the goods had arrived at Messrs. Ralli Brothers' godown, Mr. Anderson stated they had never been taken out of the cart of the accused No. 2, but on the driver being paid his fee, were taken by Dewjee to the mendicant who had engaged a godown for their reception. After being unloaded the grain was stacked inside the building, and after a short time was again loaded in another cart and taken to the shop of one Morarjee Dewjee, to whom it was offered for sale by the accused No. 3, who had frequently disposed of property stolen from the presecutor's premises. For some reason the shopkeeper declined to purchase the grain, and it was then taken away, but while on its way to another godown rented for this purpose, the police, who had in the meantime received certain information, met the accused and arrested them. The reason of this re-carting and re-storing of the grain, Mr. Anderson informed the Magistrate, was the close proximity of the godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, the mendicant's house, and the place where the accused No. 3 tried to dispose of the property. With a view to further baffle detection certain initials on the bags had been erased and others substituted. Having alluded to several other minor points bearing on the case, Mr. Anderson referred to some admission made by accused Nos. 2 and 3, and stated that they had, in the carting chit signed by Goverdhundass, a most important piece of evidence against the accused, for he had said that he had received the grain and it was in his charge.

Evidence for the prosecution was then called, and the case was adjourned for further hearing.

ROBBERY AND MURDER AT GOA.

A horrible murder has been committed on the Hill of St. Anne, Goa. A Hindoo, named Bicaro, was returning from Maina, having in his pocket a sum of Rs. 9, the amount of his savings. Arriving at the passage of Curca, he went in to take a peg. There were two Curubins in the grog shop at the time, and one of them asked Bicaro how much money he had about him. He replied that he had Rs. 100. The man left the shop, and when he reached the hill he was caught by the two Curubins, who killed him and took away the money. A woman, who witnessed the occurrence, reported the matter to the authorities, who have arrested the murderers.

Holloway's Pills.—When inclement weather checks to a considerable extent the action of the skin, an alterative is required to compensate the body by means of other channels. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as the easiest, surest, and safest means of attaining this desirable end without weakening the most delicate or incommoding the most feeble. When from frequently recurring chills or the inhalation of impure air the blood becomes foul and the secretions vitiated, these Pills present a ready and efficient means of cleansing the former and correcting the latter. By this salutary proceeding disease is arrested at its outset, its pains and inconveniences averted, and the nervous structures saved from the depressing effects entailed upon them by an illness.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Government have recently issued a Resolution on the administrative report of the Bombay City and Mofussil Municipalities for 1886-7 :—

The number of Municipalities remained the same as in the previous year in the Northern Division, but in the Central Division the Municipality of Talegaon Dhamdhera, in the Southern that of Kaladgi, and in Sind those of Dadu, Moru, and Nagar were abolished. In the boundaries of municipal towns the changes made were few and unimportant.

All the Municipalities in Sind and in the Northern and Southern Divisions, except some temporary Municipalities in the latter, held the prescribed quarterly general meetings ; but 9 in the Central Division failed to do so, and in the case of 3 others no information is given. As regards the attendance at meetings the Commissioner, C. D., in paragraph 9 of his report, mentions certain cases of default and omissions to which he has drawn the attention of the Presidents of the Municipalities concerned. It is presumed that the other Commissioners have in similiar cases adopted the same course.

In Bombay City, with a view to meet part of the interest on the Tansa loan of 123 lakhs, the consolidated rate was increased from 8 to 8¾ per cent., octroi rates on grain, ghi and sugar were enhanced, and a new duty was imposed on petroleum during the year under review.

In the Sind Municipalities no change in direct taxation was made during the year. Among the more important of the few changes effected in the Mofussil Municipalities of the Presidency proper were the imposition of a house-tax at Sanand, a wheel tax at Godhra, Dohad, Jalgaon, Erandol and Malegaon, and a conservancy cess at Dohad ; and the enhancement of the existing house-tax in the towns, of the wheel tax at Ahmedabad, and of the conservancy cess at Viramgam, Igatpuri and Uran. The Commissioner, S. D., mentions in paragraph 19 of his report a most unsatisfactory delay in th levy of the house-tax sanctioned for Hubli in the previous year.

In octroi taxation, on the other hand, numerous changes were made in the Mofussil Municipalities, more especially those of Sind, which consisted, for the most part, of the elemination from the schedules of articles, to the imposition of taxation on which objection existed, and the adoption or revision of refund rules. The attention, however, of the Commissioners, C. D. and S. D., should be drawn again to the Government Resolutions, in which they were requested to take steps forthwith to secure the removal from the schedules of the Municipalities in their Divisions of certain articles on which the levy of octroi duties was undesirable, and to report the cases of the Municipalities which did not promptly comply with the directions given them. Government have as yet received little information as to what has been done, and complete information on the point should be submitted before the 1st June next. The Municipalities concerned should be informed that their schedules, if not satisfactorily revised by that date, will be revised by Government, and that the duties objected to may be forthwith abolished.

The large extent to which octroi acted as a transit duty during the year under review is clear from Statement 1 1 1 appended to each of the Commissioners' reports, and from the summaries prepared by the Commissioners of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of cases in which the deduced average consumption of taxed articles much exceeded the standards fixed by Government.

The adoption or revision of refund rules mentioned in the present reports, together with the improvements, effected since the close of the year under review will, it may be hoped, remedy to a certain extent this unsatisfactory state of things ; and more may be expected to result from the general adoption of the refund rules which a committee of the Commissioners of Divisions was directed in Government Resolution No. 2403, dated 16th August 1887, to prepare, and which Government are still awaiting : but it is to be feared that in many of the cases now pointed out no remedy except the abolition of the duties, which act so largely as transit duties, is likely to be effectual. The best attention of the Commissioners is invited to the subject, and they should be requested to report separately in the case of each Municipality, in which refund rules, apparently fulfilling the necessary conditions, have had a trial, whether in their opinion any further trial is necessary or desirable, or whether the duties on articles, the normal standard of consumption of which seems to be much exceeded, should not be speedily abolished. Every allowance, may, as has been already pointed out by Government, be made for excesses due to the consumption of taxed articles by the residents of villages close to municipal towns, who no doubt have some share in the advantages of municipal administration ; but the consumption of such articles by persons living at a distance who purchase their supplies from small local shopkeepers who obtain them periodically from the municipal towns should not be taken into consideration. It is very necessary to bear in mind that the refund rules of municipal towns not situated on great trade routes are likely, if unsuited to the circumstances of the small local shopkeepers referred to, to be altogether a dead letter ; and, if they cannot be adjusted to those circumstances, the abolition of the duties is the only means of preventing their incidence being on those who are not intended by Government to pay them.

In Bombay City an increase of receipts is reported under all the principal heads, especially town duties,—owing to the changes mentioned above in paragraph 4,—water-rate and miscellaneous. In consequence of the collection of large arrears in the previous year, the increase of receipts from the consolidated rate was less than might have been expected from the increase of that rate by ⅞ths per cent.

A large increase in octroi revenue is reported by the Commissioner, C. D., but his explanation as regards Poona City, where the increase, though apparently considerable was in reality but nominal, is not very clear. In the Northern and Southern Divisions also an increased revenue under his head is reported, and the Governor in Council has read with concern Mr. Propert's remark that all the Municipalities in which the increase took place are important trade centres. The irregular action of the Broach Municipality in forming out the collection of the tax has already been noticed by Government

As regards direct taxation the most noticeable point is the considerable extent to which variations in receipts were due to efficient or inefficient collection. In the Northern Division an increase of Rs. 10,013 in house-tax, and in the Central Division one of Rs. 24,366 in conservancy cess are attributed to the collection of arrears of former years ; while, on the other hand, in the Southern Division, the failure to collect large amounts in 4 Municipalities is assigned as the cause of a considerable decrease in the realisations from house-tax ; and in Sind a similar decrease is attributed to the receipts for the previous year having included collections of large arrears, and to the non-payment of certain bills in the year under review.

In Public Works, as in the previous year, much progress is reported, especially in the drainage works of the City of Bombay. Though the works connected with the Tansa water supply scheme were pushed on vigorously, less progress than was expected was made both with the duct line and with the masonry work of the dam. As pointed out by the Town Council it is for the present of the utmost importance to make the very most of the existing water supply, and in this connection the Governor in Council has observed with satisfaction the steps taken to detect and prevent waste of water. The Municipal Commissioner urges the necessity for the adoption of decisive measures regarding the disposal of rubbish, now that the land on the Flats is nearly filled up, and the Town Council have acted judiciously in bringing this matter prominently to the notice of the Corporation.

The Health Officer of Bombay has submitted an interesting report, but it is to be regretted that there are no means available at present for securing even approximately accurate statistics of births. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the death-rate, which, in view of the facilities for registering deaths, may be assumed to be correct, was as small as 23·2 per thousand, and that in the year under review the smallest number of deaths on record from cholera and small-pox was registered in Bombay.

In Mofussil Municipalities the most striking feature of the year's expenditure was the increase in all Divisions under "public instruction," caused by the transfer of primary schools to Municipalities mentioned above in paragraph 13 ; but this was accompanied, it is observed with regret, by a considerable net decrease of expenditure on both "public health" and "public convenience." As regards public health an increase of expenditure is reported from the Northern Division alone, where it is attributed mainly to larger expenditure on waterworks in Ahmedabad and Bandra and on conservancy —chiefly on a nightsoil tramway and a poudrette depot—in the former Municipality. The decrease in all other Divisions was for the most part under "buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c)." On matters connected with the "public convenience," though the Municipalities of the Southern and Sind Divisions incurred larger expenditure than in the previous year, especially on the "construction and maintenance of roads," this increase was much more than counterbalanced by the decreased expenditure in the Northern and Central Divisions under the same sub-head and also, in the former, under "other new works," and in the latter under "other charges."

Prominent notice is given in the reports of the Commissioners of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions to the large outstanding balances in several of the Municipalities in their Divisions ; and the Governor in Council, who concurs in the remarks made by those officers, must invite the special attention of the Municipalities concerned to this blot on their administration, and express a hope that the Managing Committees will take steps to secure the more prompt collection of taxes in future.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the Bombay season reports for the week ending 12th June :—

Karachi.—Weather cloudy and sultry. River at Kotri on 11th, 15 feet 2 inches against 13 feet on same date last year. Sowings continue and transplanting in progress in five talukas. Agricultural stock healthy.

Shikarpur.—Kharif sowing continues. River 12 feet against 9 feet 8 inches same date last year. Agricultural stock good.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting completed, except in three talukas ; kharif cultivation in progress. Agricultural stock healthy, except in one taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Canals in Begari division well supplied. Green fodder already available at Jacobabad.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 67 cents in Dhandhuka, and 39 cents in Dholka. Cholera general, except in Gogha ; epidemic subsiding in the city ; death-rate 75 above the average, of which 36 were cholera cases ; it continues severe in several talukas.

Panch Mahals.—Weather sultry. Rain : Godhra 23, Dohad 10, Halol 8, Jhalod 6, and Kalol 5 cents. Cholera 2, Halol villages.

Kaira.—Slight rain four talukas ; maximum 67 cents in Kapadvanj, minimum 2 cents in Nadiad. Preparations for monsoon sowings progressing.

Broach.—Rain : Broach 59 cents, Vagra 7 cents, inappreciable elsewhere. Hot cloudy weather, high S.-W. wind. Public health in Jambusar Taluka improving. Cattle healthy, but fodder growing scarce in places. Grains normal.

Surat.—Rain in nine talukas ; maximum in Jalalpor 3 inches 90 cents, minimum in Mandvi 21 cents. Preparations for the next season in progress. Agricultural stock fair. Cholera throughout district, except in Jalalpor Taluka ; 407 cases, 193 deaths.

Khandeish.—Rain throughout district ; maximum 3 inches 95 cents at Shahada and minimum 6 cents at Ravar. Agricultural stock good. Ploughing operations far the next kharif crop in progress.

Nasik.—Rain throughout district ; minimum 66 cents in Nasik, maximum 2 inches and 82 cents in Baglan.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, except on 9th and 11th ; total of week 3 inches 45 cents ; total to date 5 inches 65 cents, being 1 inch 36 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 1 deg. cool on 6th, 4 deg. cool on 7th and 8th, 3 deg. cool on 9th, nil on 10th and 11th, and 2 deg. cool on 12th. Vapour in air excessive on 6th, 10th and 11th, normal on all other days. Abnormal wind from south and strong on 6th, and from south-east and strong from 7th to 9th, and 11th and 12th ; wind normal on 10th. Thunder and lightning on 6th and 7th ; lightning on 11th and 12th.

Thana.—Rain 6 inches 95 cents. Sowing of kharif crops commenced, but retarded for want of rain. Cholera in nine talukas ; cases 297, fatal 187. Agricultural stock good. Want of fodder in two talukas. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—Rain 3 inches 63 cents, total 5 inches 60 cents. Slight cholera in Pen and Panvel Talukas. Sowing nearly finished. Rice, second sort, 26½, and turdal, second sort, 20½ pounds per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 6 inches 83 cents, total 9 inches 64 cents ; general throughout district. Sowing operations begun. Agricultural stock good. Want of fodder in two talukas.

Poona.—Rain throughout district, except in Purandhar and Bhimthadi Talukas : maximum 1 inch 56 cents in petha Ambegaon and minimum 9 cents in petha Baramati. Sowing of rice commenced in Maval portions of the district ; more rain wanted. Agricultural stock good. Public health fair. Bajri 31 and jowari 39 pounds in the district, and bajri 28 and jowari 33 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Lands ready for sowing. Average rainfall 1 inch and 84 cents.

Sholapur.—Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock generally good. Rain in seven talukas ; maximum in Mahda 4 inches 51 cents, minimum in Barsi 27 cents.

Satara.—Rain : Satara 25 cents ; maximum, Karad 3 inches 41 cents, minimum Koregaon 17 cents. Ploughing operation in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Ploughing continues. Rain : Hungund 1 inch 63 cents, Muddebihal 94 cents, Indi 30 cents, Bijapur 12 cents, *nil* in others ; rain deficient and partial. Kharif sowing commenced in places.

Belgaum.—Rain : Belgaum 1 inch 30 cents, total 6 inches 26 cents ; elsewhere from 2 inches 91 cents at Chandgad to 5 cents at Gokak ; more rain wanted towards the north and the east, where sowing is retarded. Kharif sowing progressing satisfactorily elewhere. Cholera in Athni, Parasad, and Sampgaon. Agricultural stock fair.

Dharwar.—Rain deficient ; rain 45 cents, total 10 inches 94 cents. Rice sowing in progress in western talukas ; kharif sowing commenced in eastern talukas ; drinking water insufficient in some villages of Kod Taluka and Nargund Petha.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 12 inches 25 cents. Sowing nearly completed ; rice plants healthy.

Rajkot.—Rain 1 inch 38 cents, total 3 inches 48 cents. Sowing operations commenced in parts of Halar Prant. Agricultural stock tolerably good. Sowing of fodder reported in some villages under Jetpur and Junagadh.

Wadhwan.—Rain 37 cents, total 1 inch 87 cents. Cattle-disease in Bajana Taluka. Cultivation in progress.

Baroda.—Rain 1 inch 27 cents. Public health fair ; cholera more or less present throughout Baroda territory ; 102 deaths from it in Baroda city ; and cattle-disease continues in Dhari Taluka. Agricultural stock good. Outturn of crops 8 to 12 annas, Bajri 24, wheat 18, and rice 23 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout Presidency Proper. Harvesting late crops still continues in parts of Hyderabad. Ploughing operations progressing in parts of Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, and Bijapur. Sowing early crops in progress Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Kathiawar, Baroda, Sind, Konkan ; nearly complete in Kanara. Fodder scarce in parts of Broach, Thana, and Ratnagiri.

BENGAL.

Tiger Shooting in Lalitpur.—On a recent visit to the Lalitpur district, the Maharaja of Tikumgarh was fortunate in bagging a tiger and tigress within forty-eight hours, and also succeeded in capturing a pair of cubs. The larger of the two, the tiger, measured exactly ten feet..—*Ibid.*

Wife Assault at Calcutta.—Mrs. Florence Euphemia Bradley charged her husband, Mr. John Bradley, with having assaulted her on the 4th instant, leaving marks of violence on her person. Mr. Cranenburgh, on behalf of complainant, stated that the assault was a most brutal one, and arose out of a very trifling circumstance. It appears that Mrs. Bradley was giving the tailor some clothes to be made up for the children, when Mr. Bradley insisted that the tailor should cut the cloth required in his presence, and leave the balance. Mrs. Bradley told her husband that she had measured the cloth, with which he was not satisfied, so she eventually told the tailor to do what the saheb wanted. This seemed to have enraged the husband, who shortly after spoke to his wife about being disrespectful to him, and deliberately struck her with a Malacca cane in a most brutal manner, leaving marks on her person. She begged of him to desist, to which he paid no heed, but, laying hold of her, beat her most unmercifully, so much so that the palm of her hand was split by the violence of the cuts with the cane. The accused objected to signing a bond to keep the peace and remarked that, and his Worship might fine him as much as he liked, but he would not be bound over under any circumstances. His Worship, observing that the assault having been proved, sentenced accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10, and to execute a bond on his own recognisance for Rs. 200, to be bound over to keep the peace towards his wife for the space of three months. Accused stated that he refused to execute any such bond, and was therefore directed to undergo a term of simple imprisonment for the same period.—*Indian Daily News.*

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE AT CALCUTTA.

As stated in our telegraphic columns on Tuesday Inspector Boyd, of the Calcutta Police Force and three native constables attached to the Park Street Thana, were charged, the previous day, with torturing a Mahomedan lad to extort a confession from him. At the hearing of the case, Mr. M.P. Gasper, instructed by Mr. Cranenburgh, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Garth, instructed by Mr. Manuel, defended. The subjoined report appears in the Calcutta papers :—

The learned counsel stated that the case was one which was of a very serious character. A few days ago a theft had been committed at the house of Dr. Coulter, living in Harrington Street. The Police took up the enquiry and arrested complainant, who was employed at Dr. Coulter's house, and whose mother was in the service of Mr. Hyde, barrister-at-law. Subsequently, in the course of some conversation with the ayah, he learnt something which induced him to go to the Park Street Thana. It would have been a matter of absolute astonishment to counsel if any educated man, after hearing what Mr. Hyde learnt, did not go to the thana. Mr. Hyde was perfectly justified in having gone to the thana. He was not only justified, but bound to have gone under the circumstances. He saw Inspector Boyd there, and he questioned him regarding the case of theft in which the lad was charged. Inspector Boyd gave him to understand that there was no evidence against the lad, who would be discharged. The boy was seated in the room. He could not be aware of the reason why Mr. Hyde had gone to the thana, Mr. Hyde went up to the boy, and taking the cloth from his shoulders, examined his shoulders, but found no marks of violence. Mr. Hyde left the boy, and moved towards the door. The boy who had been seated, got up and went towards Mr. Hyde, showing him his thumbs and asking him to look at them. Mr. Hyde, having seen the thumbs, asked Inspector Boyd how that was caused. Inspector Boyd said that those were only blisters.

Mr Henry Thomas Hyde, examined, stated : I am a Barrister-at-Law, and I reside at No. 4 Hungerford Street. I have an ayah in my employ. She has a son, who, I believe, is the complainant. I saw him at the Park Street Thana on Saturday evening, at 6-30 or 15 to 7. I saw Inspector Boyd, whom I asked if Superintendent Hill was at the thana. He said "No," adding that the Superintendent would come in shortly. I then spoke to him regarding the case of theft at Dr. Coulter's. I told him that I was anxious about knowing whether the lad who was charged with theft, was going to be sent up before the Magistrate. I told him that the boy had been arrested on the day previous, and had not yet been taken up before the Magistrate. Inspector Boyd gave him to understand that he was waiting for orders from Superintendent Hill, to discharge the lad, against whom there was no evidence. The Inspector said that he suspected that it was the other bearer who had committed the theft. He also told me that the lad had been taken before the Deputy Commissioner of Police before whom the enquiry had terminated.

Mr. Gasper : When you stated that theboy had been arrested at 2 p.m., on the previous day, did Inspector Boyd say anything to contradict that?

Ans.—He said that complainant had not been arrested till much later. I had more conversation with Inspector Boyd. I asked him to let me see the boy if he were going to be discharged. Inspector Boyd said that he would do so, and sent for the boy. The boy was sent for, and I asked him his name. I then went up to him and took off the piece of cloth from his shoulders, which I exmined. Inspector Boyd was present at the time. I saw no marks on the shoulders or back. I then went and sat down at the place where Inspector Boyd was sitting. I had more conversation about the case of theft in which the lad was charged, and he told me some more of the facts. The boy was seated close to the door. He was on the step of the door. I got up and made a move to go out of the room. The boy got up and holding up his thumbs to me said that he was tied up and beaten. This was in the presence of Inspector Boyd. I saw his thumbs. I noticed that the top joints were swollen. I also noticed black marks underneath the top joints. The black marks were round the thumbs. I also noticed slight blisters along the lower part of the nails. I took the boy to Inspector Boyd. I said to him ?—" Do you know what the meaning of this is ? He said : "They are only small blisters." I told him that I would take notice of this, as in my opinion it was a case that should be enquired into. I then gave him to understand that if the boy were discharged I would take him to the Police Surgeon. To the best of my recollection he said nothing. I got up and went towards the lad for the purpose of speaking to him, and one of the native policeman came along to hear what I had to say. I told the policeman to move away. I then left the boy and went to the compound, where I had some more conversation with Inpector Boyd and left the thana. I had a conversation with Superintendent Hill in the same room. Inspector Boyd was present. I told Superintendent Hill that I had come about the boy in Dr. Coulter's case of theft. I futher told him that I had heard that the boy was going to be discharged. He said that he had a serious objection to my coming to the thana ; that they had a very difficult duty to perform in finding out accused in cases of theft. In the present case, however, it did not much matter as the accused was going to be discharged, Subsequently, Superintendent Hill said that, in his opinion, the boy was the thief, and had stolen the money. or words to that effect. I called the Superintendent's attention to the boy's thumb. The boy was sent for. He came to the room, took the lamp, looked at the boy's thumb and said that he saw nothing there to show that the lad was tied up. He said that the injuries looked like blisters. The boy said that he had been tied up three times and assaulted, that the rope had broken three times. Mr. Hill said that, after this accusation, he would not allow the boy to go without being examined. He would send the boy to the Deputy Commissioner of Police. He then wrote a letter to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and read the contents of the letter to me. I told Superintendent Hill that as the boy was going to be discharged, he ought to allow him to go as a free agent. The boy was sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of Inspector Boyd. The next I saw the boy was on Sunday morning. Dr. Joubert came to my house and examined the boy's thumb. Dr. Perry also examined the boy's thumb. Both Mr. Lambert and Mr. Cranenburgh were present.

Cross-examination reserved Summoo, examined, stated.—At 2 a.m. they tied me up this way. They tied my thumb up with a string, which was attached to a punkah. After tying they said you have taken the notes. Inspector Boyd gave orders to Nos. 2 and 3, and they tied me up. No. 1 lifted me up. At 2 a.m. they tied me. The string broke twice, and again I was tied up. I was tied up at 2 a.m., and untied at 5 p.m. I was hanging for three hours. I was hurt. I know this gentleman (Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner). I was taken before him yesterday. I saw Mr. Hyde at the thana on Saturday. I showed him my thumb. The accused, Inspector Boyd, was present then. I was seen by three or four doctor sahibs. When they assaulted me severely, through fear, I said that I had kept the money here and there. They took me to my house at 2 a.m. Inspector Boyd and Hurro Chunder Sircar took me to my house at 2 a.m. They found no notes.

The case was adjourned till Saturday, Inspector Boyd having been ordered to be enlarged on his recognisance of Rs. 1,000, and bail for Rs. 500, and the rest of the accused on Rs. 500 recognisance and bail for Rs. 50 each.

A Government Bill has been introduced by Sir John Gorst, Q.C., for conferring the power of requiring the presence in Europe of certain high Indian officers without the avoidance of their office. If the Governor-General in Council, at the request of the Secretary of State in Council of India, requires "on public grounds" any of these officers to leave India for the purpose of visiting Europe, the officer will still retain his office during his absence in Europe. And the Secretary of State in Council is empowered to determine what part of his salary is to be paid during his absence from India. The officers to whom the Bill applies are the Governor-General of India and members of his Council, the Governors of Madras and Bombay and members of their Councils, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, and the Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab. During the absence of the Governor-General, or of the Governors of Madras or Bombay, the vacancy in his post is to be filled up for the time in the usual way. In the case of the other officers the temporary vacancy is to be supplied by the appointment of the Governor-General in Council, and the salary of the deputy is to be fixed by the same authority.

From the Oxford University accounts for 1887 it appears that the income was £65,200, of which £30,000 comes from fees and dues, £13,500 from trust funds, £16,500 from estates, houses, and invested money ; and no less than £5,000 from the University Press. Stipends of professors, examiners, assessors, &c., consume £22,000. Institutions take £18,500, of which the Bodleian gets £7,600. It is highly creditable to the persons concerned that the charges for the agency and management of the University property amount to only £380.

CHANGES IN CENTRAL INDIA.

A correspondent writes from Indore to an up-country contemporary contrasting the new and the late Agents for Central India. He says :—

We are in the midst of changes in Central India. A new Pharaoh has come in and he has inaugurated his reign by doing some things which his predecessor had always opposed. Mr. Henvey seems to differ from Sir Lepel Griffin on at least a few points of administrative policy. It is as yet too early to say who is right and who is wrong for the proof in each case cannot be forthcoming immediately ; and I have reason to believe that as a matter of fact the new *regime* is likely to be a brief one ; Sir Lepel was not certain that he would return to India when he went on leave a few weeks ago ; but it would seem as if the road to parliamentary fame in England is not quite so inviting as it once appeared to him for letters have been received here intimating a change in the direction of the wind. "He will return—I know him well." And the certainty is that if he does came back to Central India he will quickly undo all that Mr. Heney had already undone. Stated briefly, the difference in the policies of the two Agents, to the Governor-General, is this, Sir Lepel would do as much work of the Native States in his charge as he could possibly induce them to entrust to him, while Mr. Henvey is in favour of allowing them to govern themselves. The idiosyncrasy of each is seen in the order recently issued by Mr. Henvey that the care of public roads in the Native States should henceforward be given up to the Durbars. Hitherto they have been maintained by the British Public Works Department, the States paying the cost of maintenance. Their Highnesses have not unnaturally, (perhaps, grumbled at this arrangement, for it means a derogation from their dignity ; but it has its justification nevertheless, as any one who has travelled much in Native States will tell you. The case of roads is evidently too trivial a matter for durbar officials, speaking in general terms ; it is only when the Viceroy or Commander-in-Chief is expected to travel over them that the cavernous ruts are filled up. As a case in point, let me refer to the "road" between Sealkot and Jummoo. The Maharaja of Cashmere had it made specially for the Prince of Wales when his Royal Highness visited that State. Though the route has aways been the only one between Jummoo and Sealkote, the durbar officials had never bothered to make road through it ; and consequently when the Maharaj and his suite had occasion to go into Lahore, they were jolted over ten or twelve miles of country which would be considered stiff going by hunters accustomed to the stone walls of Ireland Well, a good road was made, but no sooner had the Prince of Wales turned his back on the country than it was allowed to go to ruin. The same might have been said of the "road" between Rajpura and Pattiala before the railway was carried into that State. Sir Lepel steadily opposed all suggestions to make over the roads of Central India to the different States ; but now that Mr. Henvey's contrary fiat has gone forth, the roads in Bhopal and Gwalior have already been given up, and the same thing is to be done immediately in the other cases. Mr. Henvey's order will undoubtedly be most acceptable to some, but we, who do not live in towns immediately under the ken of the Government of India, have misgivings. There are other "new departure" in store, I believe.

STATISTICS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

An official report, drawn up by M. Troinitsky, and recently issued, on the general condition of Russia in 1884-5, gives the following interesting statistics :—

The population of the Empire at that date amounted to 109 millions, the male sex slightly exceeding the female. The density of population was as follows :—19·3 per verst for the 50 governorships of European Russia ; 71·4 for Poland ; 17·9 for the Caucasus ; 0·4 for Siberia ; 1·8 for Central Asia ; and 7·6 for Finland. There were 1,300 towns and 524,000 other inhabited localities. Four towns contained a population exceeding 200,000, nine more than 100,000, and 23 over 50,000. The annual total of births averages 3,400,000, of which 2·6 per cent. are illegitimate. The death total is 2,500,000. In 1885, there were 867 hospitals in towns, with 47,000 beds, and 800 country hospitals, with 11,000 beds. Lunatic asylums, of which there are 77, with 15,000 inmates, are not included in this total. The rate of mortality in the latter is about 11 per cent.

"With regard to the work of the hospitals more than 11,000,000 sick persons were supplied with medicine. The number of vaccinations was 2,300,000. Of infectious diseases typhus claims the first place—162,000 cases, with a mortality of 10 per cent., but diphtheria (35 per cent.) and hydrophobia (52 per cent.) showed a higher rate of mortality. The statistics for the Empire are admitted to be uncertain and incomplete, for registration is very imperfectly conducted outside the European territories. Of deaths by violence 35,000 out of 46,264 were males, and of 2,661 suicides, only 636 were women. There were rather more than 1,000,000 immigrants (733,000 being men), and 921,500 emigrants (670,000 being men). On the 1st of January, 1886, there were 101,000 prisoners of all kinds, and of these 8,000 were women. Of 853,000 young men eligible for military service, only 228,000 (74 per cent. of whom were Russians) were enrolled. Of the conscripts, 26 per cent. could read, and 29·7 per cent. were married. The food supplies consisted of 49 million roubles in kind and 31·4 million chetverts of grain. The harvest of the 50 governorships amounted to 288 million chetverts of all crops, and of these the peasant lands produced 70 per cent. There were 52,000 fires during the year, causing damage to the extent of 87 million roubles, and accompanied by a loss of life to 1,129 persons. There were 17 assurance societies, with a capital of 26 million roubles, and an amount assured of 5,419 million roubles. Twenty-four million roubles were paid in compensation by these societies, in addition to the 15½ millions paid by the mutual assurance of the province, the Zematvo and the town. The produce of 83,182 factories with 1,100,000 work-people, was valued at 1,307 million roubles. As a rule there is twice as much hand labour in Russia as in Poland. Two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven distilleries produce 33,600,000 vedros of alcohol, and of these 11 per cent. were exported. Twenty-eight million vedros of beer were exported from 1,870 breweries. Of wine and spirit shops there were 132,000 in the Empire, and of beer 7,734. Of sugar refineries, there were 245, with a production of over 21 million poods. Tobacco was cultivated over an area of 58,000 deciatines, and these distributed 3,200,000 poods to 394 factories ; after exporting 250,000 poods there remained an average of 1·14 lb. per head of the population for home consumption. The State receipts amounted to 837 million roubles, of which 180 millions only were derived from direct taxation. The State debt was 4·65 milliards of roubles, with an annual charge of 262 millions. The town revenues in 1870 amounted to 17 million roubles, and in 1884 to 42 millions, but in the same period the expenditure rose from 19 to 46 millions. The amount invested in railways was 2,800,000,000 roubles, and the net revenue they produced amounted to 87,400,000 roubles. Postal routes covered 168,000 versts, and 17,000 *employes* were engaged in 4,830 offices. The number of postal despatches was 303 millions, and the revenue from postage stamps 8,000,000 roubles, but still a deficit remained of 800,000 roubles. The merchant fleet was composed of 2,992 vessels, of which 360 were steamers, and divided among the following seas :—687 for the Baltic, 246 for the White, 732 for the Black, 517 for Azof, 789 for the Caspian, and 21 for the Pacific. Places of public instruction numbered 41,492, with 2,500,000 pupils, including 639,000 girls. There were eight universities, with 13,000 students. In the European provinces there were 38,531 Orthodox churches, with 44,559 clergy of the church and 6,442 monks. Catholic churches numbered 1,287, Protestant 708, Armenian 37, Jewish synagogues 349, and Mahomedan mosques 3,957. In the European provinces of the Empire there were 474 printing presses, 270 lithographing establishments, 425 typo-lithographing establishments, 710 photographers, 509 booksellers, and 545 libraries.

A veritable American Pompeii has been discovered at Tempe, in Arizona. It had been a great city, too ; for the workmen have unearthed remains extending three miles in one direction. It had been ruined by an earthquake, as is shown by the fallen roofs and walls and the crushed bodies that have been found. We are likely to hear much more of this discovery, and of the symbols and decorations on the pottery that has been unearthed. The world, it would appear, is largely indebted for this important discovery to an act of hypocrisy on the part of the discoverer, Mr. Frank Cushing. This gentleman has caused the Zuni tribe to believe that he has been converted to their religion. They have adopted him, and made him a priest. His knowledge of the priestly mysteries is described to be of the greatest advantage in this line of discovery.

The children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, having recovered from their recent attacks of whooping-cough, have accompanied the Queen to Balmoral, instead of going to recruit at Osborne Cottage, as was originally arranged.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 18.—Prince of Wales Press Co., 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Badham, Pile and Company.
" 19.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
" 20.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Bombay Graduates' Association, 5-30 p.m.
Thacker and Company, 5 p.m.
" 21.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
Badneira Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
" 27.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Coronation Day.
July 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 24.—Bangalore Races.
" 26.—Bangalore Races.
" 28.—Bangalore Races.
" 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
" 9.—Poona Sky Races
" 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.- Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
Daily Prices—Beef—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 9
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 3 6
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 1 9
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6
Oxtail, each	0 3 0
Sirloin per lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0

Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. small	0 2 9	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

Sugar—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 9 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 8 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6
Fruits—	
Pineapple, large, each	0 12 0
Do. Small per each	0 4 0
Custard apples, per each	0 3 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 8 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 3 0
Orange, large, per dozen	1 8 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 12 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 6 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 4 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Mangoes, Afose, per dozen	6 0 0
Do. Payree, per dozen	2 8 0
Peaches, per dozen	1 0 0
Dry Fish—	
Pomfret, white, large, per each	0 1 3
Do. small do.	0 1 0
Surmaye, large, per each	1 0 0
Do. small do.	0 4 0
Palah, large	0 1 6
Do. small	0 0 9
Dhomee, large, each	0 0 9
Do. small, per dozen	0 0 6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0 0 9
Do. small per dozen	0 0 6
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6
Donugryh, fish	0 1 3
Vegetables—	
Potatoes, Mahableshwar large, per maund	3 4 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 1 6
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	2 8 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 1 0
Do. small, per maund	1 4 0
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 6
Do. red, per seer	0 0 6
Onions, per seer	0 0 3
Cabbages, large, each	0 6 0
Do. small, each	0 3 0
Cellery, large, each	0 1 6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 0
French beans, per seer	0 1 0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 12 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 7 0
Do. small, each	0 5 0
Cucumbers per doz.	0 8 0
Beans [illegible] ble, per seer	0 1 6
Cocoanuts whole, per 100	4 8 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 4 0
Betelnut, per maund	4 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 6
Bread—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0 0 6
Pork (Fresh and Salt)	
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Salt, English	0 12 0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0 8 0

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, for a LOCAL MILL, an experienced FITTER for erecting Mules. European preferred. Apply stating terms and previous experience to " K.," care of this paper.

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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS hav succeeded in working an effective cure when a other drugs have failed

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" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR COATINGS AND TWEEDS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

Ex. s.s. Persia.

5 cases superior coatings and fancy tweeds for coats, trousers and suits, in small lots to suit all purchasers.

The cloth is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 17th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill Road, Bandora, next to the Parsee Fire Temple, the valuable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood household furniture, some of which are of English manufacture, best platedware, neat crockery and glassware, one breach-loading central fire, 12-bore, fowling piece, with all latest improvements, case and implements complete by Townsend, one rifle by Greener, 500-bore, with all latest improvements, implements and case complete, with patent spring, one bay gelding, 14 hands, 5½ years, very fast, rich table ornaments, China flower vases, pictures, table and hanging duplex Hink's lamps, English cooking stove, &c., the property of M. LINDSLEY, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 cases white shirtings.
3 cases muslins.
35 cases quarts pepsin bitter.
12 cases pints pepsin bitter.
4 cases small pints pepsin bitter.
5 cases pints pepsin liquor.
35 bales white tissue paper.
1 Blackwood show case.
1 Teak wood sliding glass-door cup board.

A small consignment of black, blue, brown and fawn waterproof, Ladies' capes and Gentlemen's complete suits, sewn and taped, of different sizes and qualities.

1 New cottage Pianoforte in walnutwood case by Fr. Schmidt.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. F. Lowly, consisting of iron bedstead, sofa, couch, chest-of-drawers, round table, teapoys, spoons and forks, crockery, wearing apparel, and sundry articles.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indenter, Hajee Arab Joosub.

R 442 L—9285-85—3 cases woollen shawls.

On account of the concerned.

S. R. C. 2774—1 case 45 chimneys with and without paintings.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome new light victoria.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 " " brougham.
1 light and strong mail-phaeton.
1 " ponycart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE PALLI HILL ROAD, NEAR BANDORA.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee, Bai Bhicaiji, widow of Mr. Eduljee Cawasjee Mowjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Khutree Jacaria Sullaman, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 27th day of June, 1887.

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house and trees standing thereon, situate on the Pali Hill Road, near Bandora, in the registration sub-district of Salsette in the Zillah of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 4½ goonthas or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Tanna under survey No. 162 and Pot No. 7, and bounded on the East by the public road leading to Danda, on the south by the field of Alzeb Gonsai, on the west by a passage, and on the north by the property of Mr. Cawasjee Nusserwanjee Bellia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 15th June, 1888.

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DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

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M. R. C. S., (Eng.), L. M., (Rot.), L. M. & S.,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. lower in London yesterday at 99⅛; but the other Stock Exchange quotations wired by Reuter show no change. The price of Silver also was unaltered at 42 1-16d per oz.

Council Drafts fetched the same rate as was obtained by Government last week, *viz.*, 1s. 4 3-32d., Bombay taking 15 lakhs; Calcutta, Rs. 12,40,000; and Madras, Rs. 2,60,000. Thirty lakhs will be allotted again next Wednesday.

There was no change in the General Produce Markets yesterday; but we notice that Coffee, which was unaltered in Mincing Lane, is called unquotable for Rio in New York.

COTTON closed quiet in Liverpool last evening, with total sales again 10,000 bales, including 500 Surats. American spot and arrival prices were quite unchanged, as also were those of East Indian Cotton.

In New York ready Mid-Uplands was still quoted at 10⅛ cents.; but August Futures were 8 points lower at 10·13, an indication, perhaps, of operators' opinion, on reflection, regarding the recent utterance of the Washington Bureau. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, in connection with which we annex our usual figures.

	1888	1887	1886
Wednesday's Receipts...	2,000	300	4,600
Four days' do. ..	13,000	2,400	21,200
Since 1st Sept. 1887 ...	5,355,000	5,180,500	5,253,300

A quiet but steady feeling continues to prevail in our local market for the staple, and a moderate business has been reported to-day on about the level of previous prices. The principal enquiry has been for Bengals, about 1,000 bales of which growth have changed hands at Rs. 189½ to Rs. 193, according to quality. Dharwar has also been wanted, and some 500 bales of this description have been taken at Rs. 206-10. The other purchases comprise a few hundred bales of Wadwan, at Rs. 206; and a little Julgaum, at Rs. 195; and Compta (Ginned) at Rs. 206 per candy.

WHEAT.—Business continues on about the same moderate scale as of late, and the market may be called quiet at our previous quotations.

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent again to-day; but we notice no accession of demand for any description, and prices are quoted all round as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,280	bales.
Wheat	59,851	cwts.
Linseed	5,135	"
Rapeseed	19,282	"
Poppyseed	1,634	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Speculators have been in the market for room to-day at the enhanced rate of 20s. per ton; and July business is reported for Antwerp at 18s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but steady to-day at yesterday's extreme quotations, but towards the close there has, if anything, been a rather easier feeling, owing possibly to signs of still cheaper money. Demand for Bank Paper is still very limited; and few private Bills are offering, the only important transaction in the latter which has transpired to-day being the sale of some £30,000 Demand by one firm at 1s. 4 5-32d. There have been buyers of 3 months' sight Paper for all this month at 1s. 4 7-32d. for Sterling, and 171¼ for Francs; but sellers have not come out to any extent. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 3-32d. to ⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...		1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months'sight		1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 4 7 32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·71¼	"

SILVER.—The following is the weekly official statement regarding Silver at the Mint :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 7th June, 1888...	67,00,862
Silver received during the week	7,63,422
	74,64,284
New coin paid during the week	11,00,145
	63,64,139
Silver belonging to private individuals..........	8,92,074
	72,56,213
Last week	78,05,654

MONEY.—As was generally anticipated in business circles, the Directors of the Bank of Bombay at their board meeting this afternoon reduced their rates by one per cent., making the Bank's minimum rate now stand at 5 per cent. per annum.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet all day, but steady at 99 15-16 for Fours for cash; 99¾ for the coming account; and 99 9-16 for the July settlement. The other denomination is quoted rather lower again at 104½; but we do not hear of anything of importance doing in that paper.

SHARES.—There has been a return of activity to this market to-day, and owing mainly to the handling of speculators, a number of shares which have been advancing lately now show a decline. City of Bombay are Rs. 10 lower; Alliance, Framji Petit, Hindustan, Luckmidas Khimji, New Great Eastern, Presidency, and Sunderdas are all Rs. 5 down; and Manockji Petit, and Oriental are Rs. 2½ lower. On the other hand, Colaba Land and Mill have advanced Rs. 10; David, Rs. 15; Indian Manufacturing, Rs. 50; Coorla, Rs. 5; and Anglo-Indian, Rs. 2 per share. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ higher. Bapty Flour are down Rs. 2. Cooper, Madon are Re 1 lower.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

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BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,*
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the
Bombay Government, dated the 26th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SCOTT—June 12, at Deolali, Edith Scott, wife of the Rev. W. E. Scott, Chaplain of Byculla.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARRS—June 8, at Bangalore, the wife of J Carrs, Esq., of a son.

MAHER—June 9, at No. 15, Chowringhee, the wife of W P Maher, of a son.

MARTINDALE—June 6, at Peshin, the wife of A H T Martindale, MCS, Political Agent, Quetta and Peshin, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1888.

WE hear on good authority that it was not to the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk only that the Sirdar Diler Jung protested up to the last that he had in no way profited by the Mining concession. In his evidence in London the Nawab states that a declaration to that effect was made in October last and again in March. At a still later period a similar assurance was given by the Sirdar to Mr. Howell, the Resident; an emphatic declaration to the same effect being made at the Residency. Ten days later Mr. Watson telegraphed to the Minister at Hyderabad that he had given a fourth share of the concession to the Sirdar, who had stipulated for it, and that the shares sold to the Nizam belonged to him. In his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. Watson stated that the fact that the Sirdar was the owner of the shares was to be concealed, but that the Sirdar had said that he would "give full information to the Nizam's Government." Sir Henry James asked Mr. Watson "Did you as a man of business believe him ?"—a question to which Mr. Watson gave only an evasive answer. It is now established that "the fullest information" took the form of stout and unfaltering denial, persisted in until Mr. Watson, eager to save himself by an appearance of candour, disclosed the facts. The importance of the avowal in its bearing on the validity of the concession cannot have escaped so practised a financier as Mr. Watson. He immediately proceeded to buy up the shares at one-half what the concessionaires had received for them; thus even if the concession be cancelled he will have secured as a profit the difference between the £12-10 at which most of the shares were sold, and the £6-5 at which he bought them back.

WHEN Lord Bramwell, stoutest of all champions of the *laissez faire laissez aller* doctrine in these days delivers himself upon the question of the amendment of the law of limited liability we expect him to stand up for the minimum of intervention by the State. Some of our correspondents may think that if he had before him the balance sheets and articles of association of some of the Bombay cotton mills, even the President of the Liberty and Property Defence League might ask for a more jealous legislative safeguarding of the interests of the investing public. We are at liberty to believe, too, that if Lord Bramwell had sat through the proceedings of Sir Henry James's Committee on the Deccan Mining Company the unsavoury souvenir would have coloured the discourse on the amendment of the Law of limited liability which he addressed to the Institute of Bankers in London three weeks ago. In any case, however, we should have expected Lord Bramwell jealously to resent any Governmental intervention in commercial operations that was not proved to be strictly necessary. His conclusion that whatever law is made must be more or less in restraint of freedom of contract and freedom of action is so thoroughly characteristic of his general attitude in regard to legislative interference with private adventure that those who differ from it would waste their time in endeavouring to argue against it. The most that they can do with advantage is to point out to that robust lawyer that man rich in saving common sense as he is should be careful not to fall victims to phrases, and that slavery of a kind may grow out of that freedom of contract which he lauds without remembering that freedom in law does not always guarantee freedom in fact. Sir William Harcourt's Hares and Rabbits Act of 1881, by which the English farmer was deprived of the power to dispose of his rights in ground game, is an illustration of legislation nominally in restraint of freedom of contract, but actually favouring individual liberty, and yet it is typical of the whole class of legislation against which Lord Bramwell, Lord Wemyss, and the Liberty and Property Defence League unceasingly protest. It is only the monks of Thelema who are permitted to inscribe *Fay ce que voudra* over their doors, and while a very wide liberty is necessary to enable the principle of limited liability to be fairly applied to commercial and financial adventures, even Lord Bramwell does not ask that the promoter, the agent, and the director shall do as they please with the shareholder's interest, and that the shareholder shall be left entirely to the operations of the law of supply and demand as manipulated by free-handed cupidity. He relies, nevertheless, as we suppose the President of the Liberty and Property Defence League is bound to rely, chiefly upon the discretion of the investor as a safeguard against the machinations of the too clever promoter, doubtless finding illustrations warranting this reliance in such documents as the list of shareholders in the Deccan Mining Company.

We are all agreed as to the policy of reducing State intervention in these matters to the necessary minimum. But the liberty for which Lord Bramwell stands up must be conditioned by two sets of circumstances—on the one side the cupidity and the easy conscience of the promoter or of people associated with him, on the other side the presence amongst the investing public of a certain percentage of unhappy people who if they have not much money have less discretion. Lord Bramwell's theory of *laissez faire* starts on the assumption that all men are equally able to take care of themselves and their money, an assumption hardly in keeping with human experience, and one which those who did not take shares in the Deccan Mining Company will not endorse. His own wholesome incredulity is not the gift of all men. If it were, those safeguards for the unwary which he examines only to express his distrust in them would not need to be thought of. Lord Bramwell nevertheless has done a public service in warning us against certain methods of defeating the designing promoter which, if attempted, might have a very disappointing operation. His general caution against a too large confidence in the protective power of government intervention is, so far as it goes, unexceptionable. The old antithesis that while in theology men are saved by faith, in finance they are lost by it, is worth keeping in view, and no unhealthier belief could be made to prevail than that the law having fenced the investor round with many safeguards there is the less reason for him to take care of himself. Hence the reasonableness of Lord Bramwell's objection to the expedient of not allowing a prospectus to be issued without the imprimatur of some Government office being attached to it as a guarantee of the *prima facie* soundness of the scheme, or of the good faith of its promoters. There is a section of the public which looks upon the stamp affixed to a box of pills as a guarantee of their potency given by the State, and the faith that would be reposed in any scheme to which the Government gave the most attenuated guarantee of respectability would be fearful to contemplate. We are still anxious to know how far the constant intervention of the Government of India and the India Office in the negotiations connected with the Deccan Mining Company persuaded English investors that the undertaking had anything more than the platonic support of the Government. In any case the result has not been such as to warrant any attempt to entrust the protection of shareholders' interests to a Government department, and Lord Bramwell would find many people outside the ranks of the Liberty and Property Defence League who would share his thorough distrust of any such expedient.

In some of his remarks Lord Bramwell seemed to have had in mind certain incidents in which we have been greatly interested during the last few days. One of the very few subjects upon which he admitted that legislation might be necessary was the qualification of directors. "The directors one sees," he said, "are very just people now and then. They are most respectable people, or they would not be made directors, persons with handles to their names. I should like to have it made known to the public in some way or other whether those gentlemen had paid for their shares out of their own pockets, and to what extent they had done so." A provision to that effect would have much to recommend it, particularly the account which Mr. Batten gave the other day of the way in which he qualified to become director and chairman of the Deccan Mining Company. Then, again, Lord Bramwell sees his way to requiring a little more information as to such conditions antecedent to the formation of a company, as for example, the acquisition of the property which it is to take over. And here again local history is recalled by the hypotheses stated by the learned Lord Justice. "Two persons," he says, "are desirous of—well, making a profit. One gets hold of a mine that has never paid a dividend, or some concern or other, and he gets it uncommonly cheap. The other is a friend of his—a promoter of companies and the trustee for a new company; and the owner of the mine agrees with the trustee for the company that he will sell the mine for £20,000, £50,000, £500,000, or what not, and he puts into his pocket if the company is formed, the price which he receives, subject, no doubt, to giving something to the trustee for the company who has been kind enough to agree that he will purchase at that very handsome price that cannot be got at as the law stands." And even Lord Bramwell, who is the last man to pretend that capitalists and promoters ought to be pestered, thinks that the law might with advantage be altered so that concealments of this kind should be made illegal. So, too, with the easy provisions of the law in regard to the registration of companies. As the case now stands a company can be formed of men of straw. The qualification is absurdly low, and it may be by means of shares given without a consideration. Lord Bramwell's suggestion is that there should be a stipulation that everyone who joins the original company shall pledge himself to a considerable stake, and not merely have a nominal interest that will entail no liability on him. This would be a restraint on liberty which would compel Mr. Batten to qualify himself for future chairmanships in a somewhat more real way than that in which he qualified for the chairmanship of the Deccan Mining Company.

WHEN we announced a few days ago the results of the debate in the House of Commons on the subject of the Contagious Diseases Act in India there seemed little reason to expect that the Government of India would have taken such prompt action in the matter as they appear to have done. That Government have submitted to the India Office a full statement of their views on the working of the General Act (XIV. of 1868) both in cities and cantonments. The general nature of those views has not yet been made public; but the Local Government has been asked to suspend the operation of the Act and Rules in the town of Bombay. With this request the Government has very promptly complied, and from the 1st of July next this most unpopular Act and Rules will be suspended, a specially organised and strictly voluntary system of dispensary and hospital relief being substituted for the compulsory Police system which is so much complained of. It is a great thing that the Act and Rules have been temporarily suspended, but it must not for a moment be supposed that the battle in India is finally won. Already there are many rumours that an organised agitation in favour of the Act is on foot. The Medical and Military Departments are said to have put their heads together, and all available resources are likely to be used to virtually reimpose the Act on the first opportunity. Statistics by the dozen will be showered in upon Government, proving to demonstration that human nature being what it is, the Government must needs see that the least possible injury is done to the fighting efficiency of her Majesty's forces. The State, meantime, may do more than enquire whether its only duty in regard to vice is to "regulate" it. If absence in hospital from a certain kind of disease were looked upon as a breach of discipline, and if in reporting upon the condition of a regiment, and upon the capacity of its commanding officer, account were taken of the proportion of invalidings due to this cause, we should soon hear less of this Act and of the need for it. The Act, it is true, has some very high and influential advocates at the head-quarters of the Indian Government. Mr. Justice Cunningham, for instance, never loses an opportunity of preaching his Sanitary doctrine, and in his preaching he gives a warm support to this very unpopular Act. But Mr. Cunningham's statistics appear to be based on the radically false theory that sanitation is of even more importance than personal liberty, and that the only way of dealing with admitted vices or sanitary evils is to subject them to State regulation. This theory assumes too much, and it is well that Parliament have repudiated it, and that the Government have ceased to stand by it. In connection with this question it is necessary to point out that the suspension of the Act from the first of next month will carry with it the suspension of the powers which the police have under its provisions exercised in regard to registered women, and that unless care is taken great inconvenience may be caused to the residents in certain districts of the city. The Acting Commissioner of Police has issued a notification that the women who were turned out of Cursetjee Suklajee Street last year are free to return. But the order also prohibited them from residing in ten or twelve other specified localities, in some of which, nevertheless, they are still to be found, some of them doubtless not finding it convenient to return at once to their old quarters. It is of some importance that the police carry out the order of March 1887 without further delay. A fortnight hence their powers will be in suspense, and people in respectable localities who have undesirable neighbours will have either to put up with the nuisance, or to incur the trouble and expense of taking proceedings before the magistrate.

AFTER long consideration and much discussion the Corporation yesterday decided to avail itself of the services of Mr. F. W. Stevens in the erection of the new Municipal Buildings at Bori Bunder, a locality which he has already made classic—or rather Gothic—with the grand proportions of the Victoria Terminus. *Le style c'est l'homme.* In other words, when public opinion pronounced itself in favour of erecting the Municipal Buildings so as to harmonise with the Terminus and the new Police Offices, which are both Venetian Gothic, the selection of the architect was no longer a matter of much difficulty. Mr. Chisholm, whose design, conceived in the Indo-Saracenic spirit, had obtained the prize some four years ago, frankly declared that if the Corporation decided in favour of a different style for the new buildings he would make his bow and retire. It is right to bear this fact in mind, for it would be a great pity to have it supposed that the choice of Mr. Stevens as architect for the new buildings implied any disparagement of Mr. Chisholm's qualifications, which have never been called in question. We have no doubt that in the skilful hands of that gentleman the Indo-Saracenic will have its revenge at Baroda, where that eminent architect is engaged constructing a splendid palace for his Highness the Gaekwar. But at Bori Bunder the dominant tone is, and must remain, Gothic, and when it is a question of erecting an imposing building there the style is prescribed. Fortunately Gothic in all its protean forms gives scope for endless variations, and unexpected developments, so that monotony need only be obtained by those who lay themselves out for it, and not necessarily or inevitably even then. Writing eight years ago on Mr. Stevens's design for the Bori Bunder Terminus, which was being exhibited at the Royal Academy, an English critic recognised that the Italian Gothic, as elaborated by the architect, was in harmony with the climate of India, to which it appeared to be more congenial than to that of England; and he added that Mr. Stevens had made full use of his opportunities. Mr. Stevens will no doubt do full justice to the new opportunity which has now been given him by the well-merited confidence of his fellow-citizens.

YESTERDAY'S sitting of the Bombay Corporation was occupied in discussing the series of resolutions formulated by Mr. Geary in connection with the new Municipal building. The one, which gave rise to a good deal of debate, related to the appointment of Mr. F. W. Stevens as an architect to design and carry out the building on the usual term of five per cent. Some speakers were of opinion that Mr. Chisholm had a prior claim on the Corporation for carrying out the work. It was pointed out, on the other hand, that Mr. Chisholm had been fully paid for all that he had been asked to do, in the way of the preparation of designs, and alterations in them, and that no obligation whatever, either legal or moral, rested on the Corporation to use the design for which he was paid or to engage him to make another. It was also urged that the Victoria Terminus being in Venetian Gothic the design of the new buildings should be entrusted to Mr. Stevens, a large majority of the Corporation being in favour of commissioning him. An amendment moved by Mr. Kabraji for the appointment of Mr. Stevens was thrown out. Major Selby moved another amendment that Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Stevens be asked to prepare the necessary designs at a remuneration of Rs. 5,000 each, on the understanding that the architect, whose design may finally be accepted, would be employed to supervise the construction of the building on the usual professional terms. This, too, was rejected, and Mr. Geary's proposal was carried. The meeting also resolved, on Mr. Geary's motion, to leave the erection of a dome over any portion of the building to the discretion of the architect.

WE have been asked to call attention to a circular which is being distributed amongst the home offices of steamship lines trading with Bombay, in which a medical practitioner of this city gives his opinions respecting the qualifications of other medical men practising in the harbour, and concludes by offering his services to ships' captains and crews on specified terms, "which will compare favourably with what you have hitherto paid." We must decline, however, to publish the circular, as there must be other ways of dealing with it. Those aggrieved by it should take the sense of a magistrate on the defamatory passages in it, and the Royal College of Surgeons at home might be asked to express their opinion on the question whether touting for practice is in accordance with the manners and customs of the profession.

THE Bank of Bombay has yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

THE provisions of the Bombay Gambling Act have been extended to Umarkot in the Thar and Parkar district.

THE Rev. R. M. Eicke, M.A., is appointed joint chaplain of Karachi.

THE furlough of one year, seven months, and fourteen days granted to the Hon. J. R. Naylor, Legal Remembrancer to Government, is cancelled at his own request.

COLONEL GOODFELLOW, C.I.E., has delivered over charge of the office of Political Agent, Cutch, to Colonel T. E. Strong, Commanding at Bhuj. Lieutenant-Colonel Salmon has since assumed charge.

SURGEON A. W. F. STREET has been appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Registration District, *vice* Surgeon-Major MacRury.

SURGEON O. H. CHANNER, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the S. D., Bombay, has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State.

DURING the absence of Brigade-Surgeon Carter, M.D., Surgeon-Major Waters will act as First Physician at the J. J. Hospital; Surgeon R. Manser as Second Physician and Surgeon H. P. Dimmock as Third Physician and Registrar.

SURGEON-MAJOR M. L. BARTHOLOMEUSZ, Civil Surgeon, Nasik, is to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, W. R. D., in addition to his ordinary duties.

MR. J. E. WHITING, M.A., is temporarily promoted Chief Engineer, 3rd Class; Colonel Merriman, R.E., Superintending Engineer, First Class; Colonel J. D. Cruickshank, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Second Class, *vice* Colonel Goodfellow, R.E.

No date has yet been fixed for the meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla. The fact is that most of the measures under preparation are heavy ones which, like the Railway Bill, have got to be sent to the India Office before introduction.

A MADRAS correspondent says that Lady Souter has received by wire numerous expressions of condolence from her friends. Almost every person of distinction, European and native, in Bombay, has expressed his or her heartfelt sympathy with her ladyship in her bereavement, and people are profuse in their eulogy, so well deserved, of the deceased.

THE Portuguese Gun-boat Zaire arrived at Goa a few days ago. It will be stationed at Marmagoa, supplying the place of the Gun-boat Tego, which has left for Macao.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

POTSDAM, JUNE 13, EVENING.

A bulletin issued just now states that the Emperor Frederick transacted State business during the day and had partaken of solids easily without the aid of a tube.

The Doctors in attendance on his Majesty are now hopeful of preserving his life for some time.

JUNE 14, FORENOON.

A bulletin issued at 10 a.m. to-day states that the Emperor of Germany's condition is much worse since yesterday evening and that his Majesty is sinking.

THE GOLD CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The following is the result of the Ascot Gold Cup run for to-day :—

Timothy	1
Tissaphernes	2
Tenebreuse	3

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

SYDNEY, JUNE 14.

The Intercolonial Conference has resolved to appeal to the Imperial Government to arrange a treaty with China for the prevention of Chinese immigration into the Australasian Colonies similar to the treaty concluded between China and the United States.

CABINET CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

SOFIA, JUNE 14.

M. Stambuloff, the Premier, and other ministers have resigned.

They could not agree to the sentence passed by the court-martial which condemned Major Popoff on the charges of falsifying his accounts, embezzlement and the corrupt receiving of gratuities paid him for the exoneration of conscripts from military service.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

A telegram from Srinagar, dated 13th inst., states cholera is still decreasing. There were 126 new cases in Srinagar during the last three days. To-day's report shows only 28 new cases. There have been 108 deaths during the same period, all of which, except 14, have been amongst old cases. Cholera is reported to be decreasing in the Valley generally.

DR. POLLEN AT SUKKUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, JUNE 14.

Speaking here yesterday on aggressive Christianity and the Madras Christian College incident, Dr. Pollen denounced proselytism as opposed to the direct teaching and spirit of Christianity. He eulogised missionaries like the Rev. Mr. Cotton and the late Rev. Mr. Shirt, who testified without attacking. He characterised proselytism in every form and shape as a misdirection of Christian zeal and charity.

THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The subject chosen this year by the United Service Institution for the prize essay was Infantry tactics of the future as affected by magazine rifles and machine guns, and brought forward eight competitors. Captain F. N. Maude has been awarded the gold medal ; Major G. F. Young, the silver medal ; and Captain J. G. Ramsay, the third prize.

A GANG OF THIEVES IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 14.

Three weeks ago Rajah Sir T. Madava Row wired to H. E. the Governor that crime attended with violence was rife here, the public were much alarmed, and that special measures were necessary. The telegram was referred to Colonel Weldon, Commissioner of Police, who attributes the alarm to the visit of a gang of professional thieves from Nellore or the Ceded Districts. He has put the whole police force, including the Reserve, at work at night, and the policemen, who has not had a night in bed for the last three weeks, are now thoroughly exhausted. He points out to the fact that the natives are such cowards that it is most difficult to get any clue from persons who are victims to housebreaking, being even afraid to call for help at night. The cases have been few, only four being attended with violence, all in lonely places. The outbreak of crime is, Colonel Weldon says, exceptional, but it may be repeated. The scare still prevails and the wildest rumours are still circulating.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Bombay mails of the the 29th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

COLOMBO, JUNE 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan, with China mails, left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacGregor arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 13.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this afternoon from Bombay.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 14.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 2nd instant, arrived at Singapore last night.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅞
4½ per cent. do.	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105⅝
Bar Silver	42 1-16

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 25.

"Up like a rocket, down like its stick." I am referring to the *Daily Telegraph's* scare about National Defence. The subject has, temporarily at least, been shunted to a Committee of the Cabinet. What the egg will produce after these venerable personages have sat upon it sufficiently long, the future alone will reveal. But I am much mistaken in the present temper of men's minds if—despite the apparent apathy of the moment—some real and lasting advantage to our first line of defence is not the result of the agitation begun months ago. There are men who have set their teeth into this question with bull-dog tenacity, and they won't let go either. The Navy, I believe, will be largely strengthened, and we shall be made secure on the seas. But there will be a lot of hard fighting before this is rendered certain, and more than one Ministry may be upset in the process. As has been remarked we are now in the incubation stage. While the hens are sitting one may regard the diversions of the combat. Lord Randolph Churchill gives us some entertainment. He tells us we only get 2-6th value for each £1 we spend. As another expert tells us fourteen millions must be spent to make the Navy as big as it ought to be, if Lord Randolph is right in his arithmetic, the trifle of one hundred and twelve millions will be required to put us straight. Lord Charles Beresford—is it because he really knows what he is talking about when Naval matters are under consideration ?—declares that only ten shillings out of every twenty are wasted. On his reckoning twenty-eight millions would serve our purpose. Then there is that very lively mariner, Captain Penrose Fitzgerald, R. N. His letters for smartness and healthy breeziness beat all the Admirals and leave the Civilians nowhere. He, unlucky man, has put his foot into it terribly. He criticized Lord Salisbury's speeches in the House of Lords, and certainly did say things plainly that the most malevolent Radical would have wrapped up in more or less disguising phrases. Periphrasis was not in the way of the blunt tar. Lord George Hamilton found his tormentor—Captain Fitzgerald has been a hornet, nay, a scorpion, to the Member for Ealing—tripping, and he came down upon him with sledgehammer force. Poor Captain Fitzgerald's movements under the Admiralty pestles in the journalistic mortars create infinite amusement. So you see while our Rome is burning—or is said to be burning—there are plenty of Neros amongst us to fiddle away with light hearts.

Many years have passed since Lawrence Oliphant was in India. He never stayed in your Empire long even when he did visit it. That, however, was not owing to any special dislike which he cherished towards your burning plains and "frivolous" hill-stations. Rather did it arise from restlessness. He is a chief of the tribe of the Wandering Foot : he has been everywhere and has seen everything. Now, like the satiated Wise Man of the Past, he declares "All is vanity." Lawrence Oliphant has drunk of the world's best wine of pleasure, of sentiment, of religion. Unlike Newton, who saw an unexplored ocean before him, this newer man does not think there is anything more in this sublimary sphere to engage his attention. He has written his last book, he has read the proofs the printer has sent him, and now ought to depart in peace. Whether he will do so or not we shall know in due course. To do so, however, would make him consistent with his past, and, just to prove his inconsistency, I daresay he will contrive to astonish the world many times yet. In a few days all the world will be talking about Oliphant's new book and new religion. The religion is in the book. The book is all about the religion. Whether all the old faiths will be at once set aside has yet to be proved. Anyhow, the new revelation is extra-human. In that fact note a sign of genuineness. "No new religion genuine unless it bears the mark of extra-human effort or inspiration." You have got the phrase in half-a-dozen places in the issue of the *Bombay Gazette* in which this paragraph will be published. I don't see why advertisers should have a monopoly of the best phrases. Our new prophet disclaims any praise for his work. "It is not mine," he says; "when I tried to write it all out of my own head I failed. It was only when I went into the mountains and placed myself under appropriate influence that the revelation came. I was but the hand which held the pen. A Higher and a Glorified Intelligence, illumined with larger light, inspired the words I wrote." Such is the origin of the newest of our religions. Appropriately enough, it comes from Syria. Soon we shall have a new formula. There is but One Religion, and Grant Duff is its Prophet ! But the phrase will not be quite accurate. Grant Duff is not the Prophet. Rather is he the John the Baptist of the new Messiah. The late Governor of Madras has been spending the winter in the Oliphant house in Syria, that nursery of religions. He, it is said, it is who has given us a glimpse of the glory yet to be revealed. Grant Duff is declared to be the author of the somewhat remarkable advance-article—it is written on the principle on which a town is "billed" in advance of the coming circus—which appeared two or three evenings ago in the *St. James's Gazette*, wherein the halo of sanctified success was confidently counted upon. I hardly think the statement is correct. There was not quite enough of cocksuredness about the preliminary fanfare to make it Grant Duff's really own. However, be that as it may, to the Englishman's ninety-nine religions and only one sauce is to be added another religion, the sauce remaining in solitary grandeur. If we still remain unsaved the blame is in ourselves, and not in our opportunities.

If the *Spectator* is at all widely read in India I need not stay to introduce Mr. Harry Quilter to an Indian audience. He will be known as the writer of the most accomplished and fearless art criticisms which have appeared in that journal over his name. He comes of rather a clever family ; his brother, Mr. W. C. Quilter, M.P., is as great on the Stock Exchange as the new editor is in Art and Letters. No one who knows him is surprised at his genius breaking out in a new form. He has projected and brought forth the handsomest magazine in the English language. The *Universal Review* was born on the 15th instant. Successive numbers will appear in the middle of each month. The *Review* is larger than its contemporaries, is illustrated, and is backed up by a host of most able writers. It cannot fail to be a great success. There is, it is true, nothing remarkable in the first number, but there is a high level of excellence. Sir Charles Dilke's article is the most notable and is specially well written for him. He used to be very careless in his use of language and in his construction of sentences. Lady Dilke has evidently been able to impart some of her culture to her husband. Sir Charles is in a very alarmist mood. According to him England will, one of these days, have to fight Russia and France in alliance, herself entirely unsupported, no single Continental nation giving her more than a benevolent neutrality. That is interesting information for you, as in such a case Colonel Alikhanoff would make a great effort to get to the Indus. There is one little piece of deception in the *Universal*. The last communication is entitled. "The World in May," and is simply a London letter, of a superior kind—I am compelled to add that last clause. It is signed "The Editor," and is as much the Editor's own writing, as "Atlas's" paragraphs in the *World* are all written by Edmund Yates. Harry Quilter knows a good deal. But, even his knowledge is not encyclopædic, and he does not know enough about the Indian Services, about Covenanted and Uncovenanted grievances, to enable him to set forth the judicious and fair comments which are to be found on pages 155 and 156 respecting the Civil Service Commission report. That paragraph and the next, which contains the "bitter cry" of the benighted Madrassees at the neglect of their port by P. and O. steamers, came from an Anglo-Indian pen. I shall not mention the name of the writer ; it may be easily identified by any one who reads the prospectus of the *Review*. All I wish to say is that the more there is of such intelligent writing on Indian subjects the better for the readers of the *Universal*. The lack of intelligent and sprightly writing on Indian topics for English people in English periodicals is most lamentable. I hope Mr. Harry Quilter will inaugurate a change for the better and that he will continue as he has begun. One event, I fear, will follow the advent of the new magazine, and that is, its popularity will make it a dangerous rival to some of the older *Reviews* which rest upon their past reputation too much and do not float with the tide or sail with the wind.

THE ABU SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ABU, JUNE 12.

LAST year the Abu Season was sung in your columns by one who knew how to be amusing and witty. What can I say of it this year ? You know that Colonel Walter reigns here (the prolongation by the Government of his tenure of office is still a theme of rejoicing to Rajputana) and therefore it goes without saying that the hospitalities of the Residency have been as liberal and enjoyable as kindness and courtesy could possibly make them. It is a distinctive feature of Abu society that formality is wholly absent ; the youngest subaltern may feel himself as much at home in the Residency as in his own mess room. There are no awkward pauses in the flow of merriment or conversation; no hush or whispered nothings betokening constraint ; all is easy and jolly, and laughter shaking all her sides is an honoured and frequent guest. With Colonel Walter to lead and General and Mrs. Edwardes to second, while the "King of Ooria"—as Colonel Powlett, the Resident of Jodhpur, is often called—spreads his tents at a place called Ooria, five miles from and 500 feet higher than Abu, and bids us all in succession come and hear the birds sing in the woods, there has been no lack of dancing, dining, and meetings of other sorts provocative of mirth and—shall I add ?—matrimony. No !

> . . . . . . "Not easily forgiven
> Are those, who setting wide the doors that bar
> The secret bridal chambers of the heart,
> Let in the day."

But dances and dinners inspire not this halting pen ; I can neither catalogue nor describe them any more than I can remember the countless games we have witnessed at lawn tennis and badminton tournaments. Perhaps I ought to mention that in lawn tennis the ladies' double was won by Mrs. Dawson and Miss Roupac against Mrs. Baillie and Miss Tisdale, and that at the same game Major Heath and Mr. Egerton, after a very close struggle with Messrs. Bayley and Giles, won by a head. These are all of the past month ; so is the Birthday Ball at the Residency, which lingers still in the memory of gentle maids ; so is Jarley's waxworks, an entertainment which preceded another dance at the Residency and was voted a great success. David Garrick, Madame de Pompadour, General Boulanger, Corporal Trim were all wound up and performed in a manner to be imagined rather than described, while the assassination of Marat in his bath by Charlotte Corday afforded a spectacle not only for gods and men, but such as the veriest prude might behold without a blush, though not without a laugh—as the red-headed showman claimed a patent in this invention, and also in the final scene in which Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded by the grimmest of executioners. It would not be fair for me to enter into details. The waxworks themselves deserved the greatest credit for their immobility when not performing—not always the chief feature of exhibitions of this kind—under very trying circumstances, the showman's patter being highly dangerous to all risible muscles, and a genial Major-General in the front row of the audience being constantly on the verge of apoplexy. (*P. S.*—He was, I am glad to say, able to walk home not very long after, after being *wound up* by a "peg.")

These things, as I said, are the property of May, and I can only refer to them briefly, because June has brought an exhibition not less curious, to wit the ladies' cricket match, and of this I have been earnestly requested to give an account. Eleven gentlemen who have to bowl and field with the left hand alone and bat left-handed with a broomstick are generally suggestive of swans on a turnpike road, and, in a less degree perhaps, the same simile may be applied without offence (is it not a compliment to call a lady swan-like ?) to eleven ladies wielding the bat. Unfortunately on this occasion there were vigorous demonstrations of the willow and such scientific trundling from the right hand of the ball that the left-handed team were left in a minority, as will be seen from the score below. Their bowling and fielding, with one severe exception, were, it must be owned, erratic, and I have reason to believe that the exception in question, who is an excellent cricketer and most careful observer, distinctly saw instances which afford ground for believing that the game of "over the left" was not played "all on the square." This imputation has been denied, but as was the case with a certain denial in which a well-known person disclaimed the authorship of Ali Baba's delightful sketches, in such a manner as to leave it practically unweakened. I dare not venture an opinion on it myself, the state of the law with regard to defamation being so uncertain, but if the Parliamentary Committee now sitting on the Deccan Mining Scandal would, after dealing with that affair, kindly take up this controverted issue and pronounce judgment on it, it would be a relief to some minds which apprehend a similar attempt at conspiracy in the ladies' cricket match of next year. I am willing to go Home myself and give evidence, and I know another man who is equally ready to be subpœna'd in the cause of truth and justice.

The gentleman who coached the ladies' team and played on their side, keeping wicket, maintains that they won *on their merits*, and this being the verdict of the local public, must be accepted as disposing of the point, pending the decision of a Parliamentary committee. That the umpires performed their duties with unbending rectitude no one ventures to doubt, though now and then the senior umpire indulged in a spirit of levity which one would hardly have anticipated from a veteran of his well known saturnine disposition. I was going to say from a person of his mature age, but suddenly remembered that even Mr. Pickwick was once seen "a vinking" at one of the fair sex "with his vicked old eye," so that age is not always an antidote to frivolity. It may seem a little odd that no lady was given out l. b. w., considering the amplitude of skirt which sometimes wholly eclipsed the wicket from the bowler's view, and afterwards in the field opposed most successfully the progress of various balls propelled by the broomstick ; but this seems to be due to a defect in the laws of cricket, as the letters l. b. w. make no reference to a skirt, and the latitude and longitude of what they do refer to are not easily determined when a ball lobs into a breadth of flannel or merino. If the meaning of this last sentence be too closely wrapped up to be understood, I can only say it is in keeping with the subject, which was not at all clearly defined in the absence of Bloomer as costumier.

For the winning team Mrs. Baillie made 20 and 12 in grand style, hitting 5 threes, and 1 two Miss Fisher with 14 and 0, and Mrs. Baylay with 8 and 6, were the next scorers. Miss L. Fisher was unlucky, but the style in which she played some difficult balls was much admired, and she amply revenged herself on her opponents when she came to bowl. In this department she was well seconded by her sister, and Miss Huleatt proved dangerous as a change, owing to the impossibility of cultivating a bowing acquaintance with her balls, while a scraping one was no easy task for a broomstick. Had the last three wickets, whom she disposed of at the end of the game, when the gentlemen counted on dashing the cup of triumph from the lips of their fair antagonists, been provided with shovels, there's no saying what might have happened. I cannot apply the name of "daisy-cutter" to this bowler and first-rate lawn tennis player, because there were no daisies to be demolished. Space forbids my enlarging on the game further. The broomsticks got on pretty well in their first innings, but collapsed in the second, just when runs were wanted.

LADIES.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Mrs Baillie, b Bayley	20	b Carnegy	12
Miss Fisher, b Trevor	14	c and b Carnegy	0
Mrs. Pears, c and b Carney	5	c Pentland, b Carnegy	1
Miss L Fisher, b Carney,	5	b Carnegy	0
Miss Huleatt, run out, b Bayley	4	b Carnegy	11
Miss Conder, thrown out, b Impey	4	b Trevor	1
Miss Tisdale, b Carnegy	1	b Trevor	3
Mrs Baylay, c Rev Shepherd, b Trevor	8	b Carnegy	6
Miss Stratton, c Carnegy, b Loch	1	c Bayley, b Carnegy	1
Mrs Dawson, b Trevor	0	not out	5
Mrs Martelli, b Trevor	0	c Carnegy, b Trevor	1
Mrs Giles, not out	0	run out	10
Extras	21	Extras	4
Total	83	Total	55

GENTLEMEN.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Mr Bayley, thrown out, b Miss Fisher	12	b Miss L Fisher	3
Shepherd, b Miss L Fisher.	3	b Miss L Fisher	3
Impey, b Miss L. Fisher	10	st Mrs Giles, b Miss Fisher	1
Carnegy, b Miss L. Fisher	7	l b w, b Miss L Fisher.	3
Trevor, b Miss Fisher	9	b Miss Fisher	1
Loch, b Miss Fisher	0	b Mrs Giles. b Miss L Fisher	12
Cunningham, b Miss L Fisher	0	b Miss L Fisher	1
Spencer, b Miss Fisher	0	b Miss L Fisher	11
Adams, b Miss L Fisher	1	b Miss Huleatt	4
Martelli, b Miss Fisher	5	not out	3
Pentland, not out	4	b Miss Huleatt	1
Bursett, l b w, b Miss L Fisher	1	l b w	0
Extras	9	Extras	3
Total	61	Total	46

After the match, in the evening of the 8th inst., the defeated eleven entertained the victors at dinner in the club, a sprinkling of spectators, which included Col. Walter and General and Mrs. Edwardes, being also present. The dinner or collation (that is the correct word, I believe) was all that could be desired as regards the company, wine, and ice ; and viewed as a luncheon a hungry man near me said he was quite ready to join in my praise of it, as lunch should never interfere with dinner. But he did not seem to think the latter entitled to special merit for guaranteeing one (as another neighbour remarked) an appetite for breakfast the next morning. There are grumblers everywhere, and they would not be happy if they could not criticize something after dinner.

The Captain of the Broomsticks, Col. Trevor, proposed the health of the victorious eleven in the following words :—"Gentlemen,—Once more we celebrate the victory of woman over man. If on the present occasion this should appear to be rather a left-handed compliment, let us remember that the victories of the fair sex are generally achieved by attacks on the left side of him whom ignorant persons have styled the lord of creation ; and the curious feature of them is that, whether the conquest be at cricket or a game which is marked by a different popping crease, the vanquished accepts defeat with a smile and surrenders himself a willing victim. Nay, often he contributes to the triumph of his antagonist, and base insinuations have even affixed the epithet of 'roping' to the long hop bowled to square leg, the catch which slipped through the fingers, and the fumbling which failed to put down a wicket in time. Calumnies like these, however, are beneath our notice. It is possible, of course, that my reverend friend, Dr. Shepherd, may have been unable to forget for a moment the benevolence and humanity for which he is so highly distinguished, and my young friend Carnegy may have found it difficult to lay aside altogether his accustomed chivalry. But there were instances to the contrary which I will not particularize, though I grieve for the truculence of one gentleman who actually bowled two straight balls running, thereby causing dire disaster. We may be sure that his slumbers last night were anything but light. But, gentlemen, it is not my task to deal with your shortcomings. Some of you as Benedicts have to account for these to higher tribunals which, I hope, will temper justice with mercy. I would rather extol the prowess before which we have succumbed, and pay our tribute of homage to the qualities we have seen exemplified by our victors in the match just concluded. The quality of justice was strikingly exhibited by their Captain whenever a loose ball deserved punishment, and if some of her followers preferred to be merciful, it was doubtless out of consideration for those of us who are short-winded. The charm of the game was its variety. The batting of a Mrs. Baillie and the bowling of the Misses Fisher would have been overwhelming were it not that others more tender-hearted declined to let the bat approach the ball too closely or secure a run within easy grasp. If I remember right, a maiden reverie once enchained the subject of it to her wicket when, by crossing over to the other, she would have scored against us, instead of releasing her partner from the cares of further contest. Magnanimity of this nature was, I am bound to say, rare, yet it deserves acknowledgment. Lastly, gentlemen, though beaten, we may cherish one consolation in defeat—and that is that one of us was on the winning side. Our antagonists will acknowledge that their coach is every inch a man ; and that he helped them to victory. I will now lay upon him, as I am sure they would wish me to do, another duty, viz., to return thanks for the toast I now propose.—'The health of the victorious Eleven.' Long may they wield, but never wear, the willow ! and long may the belle of the ball be the prize of the beau of the bat ! and if at that other game which I have referred to same unfortunate broomstick should chance to be bowled out by a more fortunate rival, may he still get a second innings elsewhere, and not be accounted a too easy catch ! Remember, my young friends, that in courtship, as in cricket, a short slip is dangerous, and a third man even worse. But now you will say it is time for me to come to a long stop. Gentlemen, I give you with all the honours 'The health of the victorious Eleven.'"

Mr. Giles responded in a humorous speech, which was so full of purely local points that to endeavour to reproduce it for the general reader would be hopeless, as it would be marred by explanation. He concluded by proposing on behalf of the Bats the health of the Broomsticks, which their Captain and Captain Carnegy briefly acknowledged, the latter giving the toast of the umpires, for which General Thatcher and Dr. Webb expressed their thanks. Then Colonel Loch toasted the lookers-on at the match, which called up Colonel Walter, and after this the ball of speechifying was playfully tossed from one hand to another for a few minutes, till it was time for the ladies to make a move. Dancing soon set in, and at one in the morning the revellers sought a well-earned repose.

Last night Mrs. Stratton gave a delightful party at the club. Six tableaux, each with two scenes, designed from Academy pictures, were presented on the stage of the theatre with a success no one had anticipated, because we did not know Colonel Loch's powers in manipulating stage lights and those of the performers in artistic posing for a length of time. Each tableaux was excellent, and it is extremely difficult to award the palm to any one in particular. Romeo by the couch of the dead Juliet ; Effie Deans meeting her lover ; Amy Robsart lying lifeless at the foot of the stone steps on which, one above the others, stood Varney and Anthony Foster gazing in tragic attitudes on the murder they had precipitated ; and the Secret—a picture of an old man supporting himself with a last effort as he clutches a young monk who has come to confess him on his death-bed round the neck and breathes into his ear a secret which the monk's face shows to be of terrible import—were each discussed as a possible first, while Fatima as a single figure claimed general admiration for gorgeous colouring, and the Sleeping Beauties as an arrangement in white was very effective.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 14.—The barometer has risen, except in Burma and South Bengal ; the rises are very unequal in amount at the neighbouring stations in Upper and Central India, and the weather is very disturbed over the whole of North-West India. Pressure is lowest to-day in Central Bengal, where there is irregular cyclonic circulation. The chief feature in winds is the extension of dry westerly winds from the North-West Provinces across Behar and Chutia Nagpur into Orissa and West Bengal. The excessive maximum of temperature hence recorded and the minimum at Calcutta, False Point, and Cuttack are higher than for some years past. The weather is squally with perhaps irregular cyclonic motions in the Bay and off the West Pegu Coast. Strong westerly winds prevail on the Bombay Coast, in the Peninsula and Central India. Several stations report a gale of wind. Burma and the Coast Districts south of Bombay have a record of general rain ; the Central Provinces, Punjab and the Hill-stations agree. In Jhansi the showers are accompanied by thunderstorms or dust-storms. The conditions are very abnormal and the weather more or less disturbed over Northern India.

A TERRIBLE famine is raging throughout Anatolia, and the population is decimated by typhoid and other diseases incident to starvation. This is most disastrous for Turkey in its present straitened condition. Anatolia has always furnished the finest and most trustworthy soldiers to the Turkish Army. The destruction of population therefore which is going on there is a great loss of reserve force to the Ottoman Empire. In order to relieve the misery as much as possible, the Porte has suspended the duty on the import of grain, but the poverty of the people is such that little benefit is derived from this measure.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JUNE 13.

THERE seems no doubt that the monsoon has burst here. Since the 5th of this month it has really been a case of "the rain, it rainet hevery day." We have, however, short intervals of fine weather ; the rain very conveniently holding off at evening as a rule. The country looks so bright and green, and all the gardens are blooming. I think, I saw that Bombay had become five degrees cooler since the beginning of the monsoon. I am sure, Belgaum is at least eight degrees cooler. At no time, day or night, is it warm, and a blanket is a necessity at night. I believe the ryots are in great hopes of a good harvest. It is splendid "growing weather" for all wet crops.

With the cool weather, shikaring has become the order of the day. The General, accompanied by one or two officers of the Somerset, have just returned from a grand hunt. I hear a tiger was among their trophies, but I cannot vouch for the truth of the statement. Polo, too, has begun again in earnest ; and cricket is quite the rage. The soldiers are regularly turned out for "Cricket Parade," as I heard it called the other day.

The Stanley Company has been here since the 8th, performing each night to crowded houses. They have played "Mikado", "The Pirates of Penzance," and "Ruddigore" to-night, and to-morrow they are to perform "I alla Rookh." This is the very first time Belgaum has been visited by so talented a troupe, and the run of success they are having must be very gratifying to them.

To-night is to be a staff night, under the patronage of General Cox ; but as the theatre cannot possibly be made to accommodate more than it has done on the past three performances, there cannot be a larger audience. People have been glad to get room even on the gallery, and the doorways have been crowded too. I needs not descant on the excellence of the young actors and actresses ; you in Bombay know them well. It is sufficient to say that the performances are highly successful in every way. Miss Amy Childs is the favourite here, as I believe she was in Bombay, among the female characters, and Mr. Stephenson among the men. His rendering of the Lord High Executioner in the Mikado has met with a perfect ovation. Tommy Atkins has shown his appreciation of theatrical efficiency most warmly. I should say there is not a man in the garrison who has not witnessed at least one performance. I believe it was suggested to the Commandant of the Artillery, by one of his non-commissioned officers, that he should give the whole battery a treat to one of the Stanley's performances instead of giving them their annual sports. And the Serjeants of the Somerset intend entertaining the whole troupe at a dance on Friday next. I am sure all this should encourage other troupes to pay Belgaum a visit during the season.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your yesterday's issue you made some remarks on the failure of the motion made in Parliament last week, regarding the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service, and as you seem favourably disposed to its members, may I ask the favour of inserting the following, with the view that the general public may know something of the nature of our complaints ?

Mr. King, M.P., has come forward generously to befriend a service that has few powerful friends. The members of the Uncovenanted Service are deeply grateful to him for all he has done, and although their cause at present seems lost, yet judicious agitation might obtain a redress of grievances hitherto denied.

I believe, however, that a mistake has been made in forcing the question of payment of pension in sterling. The Government of India have distinctly laid down the axiom, that pensions, with certain few exceptions, are granted to the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service in rupees. It is unfortunate for those who have retired, and those about to retire, that the rupee is now a vanishing quantity, and is equivalent to a sum in English money far less than it was years ago. Everyone will acknowledge that such a condition of things constitutes a hard case, but it is not a grievance. There are, in my opinion, certain grievances which we are labouring under, and which, if properly represented, would, I feel confident, meet with redress. I will enumerate a few of them :—

Grievance 1.—It is laid down that the services of an officer count towards pension on attaining his twenty-second birthday. I am sure that many a member of the Service has done valuable work before arriving at such an age. I was the head of a department, with responsible duties attached thereto, when I was barely twenty years old, and I had for some time previous officiated in an appointment that was in every way as important. I do not, therefore, see why my services under twenty-two years of age should be so totally ignored.

Grievance 2.—To qualify for pension the Government require thirty years' work from each of its servants in our Service. It is, therefore, impossible for any one to retire before the completion of his fifty-third birthday. As no other leave, but privilege, counts towards service, it almost invariably happens that an officer has but one option left him, of retiring, and that is on his attaining his fifty-fifth year. It would not be too much to ask the Government to give its uncovenanted officers, either the option of retiring after twenty-five years' service, or permitting two years' leave to count in thirty years' service.

Grievance 3.—Whilst the Government of India has confined itself to the payment of pensions in rupees in the matter of furlough allowances, it seemed that its action was far more liberal. Half average salary, the usual furlough allowance, has a maximum of Rs. 500 per month if paid in India and £150 a quarter if paid at the home treasury of the Government of India. To those who come under the more favorable rules, the maximum leave allowance is, if paid at the home treasury of the Government of India, £200 a quarter, and if paid in India, Rs. 666 2-3 a month. In both these instances just quoted the rupee is reckoned at two shillings—and yet, when I was in England a short time back, I received my furlough allowance at the exchange of the day.

The remarks made by one of the speakers at the meeting held a few days ago at Simla seem to me impolitic and misleading. I have no doubt there are as good men in our Service as can be found in either the Civil or the Military—but are there as *many* good men to be found in our ranks as in those of the services ? We have few powerful friends, and should hesitate in making any enemies. Such remarks, as those made at Simla, will only tend to intensify the feeling that already exists against the Uncovenanted Service, and cannot therefore be of the slightest benefit to those who only seek to redress their grievances, and who have no wish to make invidious comparisons with members of services famed for their zeal and ability.

UNCOVENANTED.

June 13.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT PALLIM, D.A.C.G., has been granted sick leave in India.

MAJOR R. L. S. MULLEN has resigned his commission in the 2 B.B. and C.I. Volunteers.

CAPTAIN HANCOCK, Derbyshire Regiment, is posted to the 2nd Battalion of that regiment.

COLONEL J. G. LINDSAY, R. E., has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the S. M. R. Volunteer Rifles.

LIEUTENANT VAUGHAN, 35th Sikhs, has been appointed Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police.

THE services of Major-General Browne, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUTENANT ELIOTT, 25th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner in the Burma Commission.

MAJOR MACDONALD, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, has been granted an extension of leave to the 15th September, 1888.

SURGEON-MAJOR CHURCHILL and Surgeons Stevenson and Edge, Medical Staff, have been detailed for duty in the Bengal Presidency.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	3 82	3 88	3 55	5 65
June 13, Wednesday...	......	......	......	0 9
" 14, Thursday ...	0 8	0 3	0 8	......
Total.	3 90	3 91	3 63	5 74
Total corresponding of date last year...	11 91	12 18	9 76	11 72

THE GOLD CUP.

Timothy	1
Tissaphernes	2
Tenebreuse	3

The Royal Ascot Gold Cup was run for yesterday afternoon with the result given above. The cup is valued at £1,000, given from the fund ; with £200 for the second and £100 for the third, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. Three-year-olds carry 7st. 7lb. ; four, 9st. ; five 6st. ; and aged, 9st. 4lb. Mares and geldings are allowed 3lb. The race starts at the cup post, and goes once round a distance of about two miles and-a-half. There were 34 subscriptions, and amongst the probable starters in addition to the above were Reve d'Or, Satiety, Simon Pure, Eiridspord, Crowberry, Gloriation, Orbit, and Savile, all well-known and successful runners.

Timothy, ch. c. by Hermit—Lady Marsham, was five times a winner last year out of seven races for which he entered, and is the property of Captain Macbell. He won (1) the Ascot Derby Stakes of £1,125 for three-year-olds ; (2) the Midland Derby Stakes at Leicester ; (3) the Zetland Stakes at Doncaster September Meeting (walk over) ; (4) the thirty-ninth Produce Stakes at Newmarket (October) ; (5) the St. Leger Stakes at the same meeting.

Tissaphernes, Mr. Barclay's br c, by Xenophon—Twitter, was only once successful as a three-year-old, though he was entered for five races. His victory was scored in the De Trafford Welter Handicap at Manchester November Meeting.

Tenebreuse, a four-year-old br c, by Mourle or Saxefrage—New Star, won nothing in England last year, but was winner of not less than seven continental engagements out of eight for which he was entered. These were (1) Prix de Bagatelle, Paris ; (2) Poule d'Essai ; (3) Poule des Produits ; (4) Grand Prix de Paris ; (5) Prix Special at Caen ; (6) Prix Special Deanville ; and finally the Prix du Prince d'Orange at Paris Autumn Meeting. Tenebreuse is the property of Mr. M. P. Amnout.

The previous performances of the three place-takers are :—

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

The winners of the Gold Cup during the last twenty years were :—

		Yrs.	st.	lbs.	Starters.
1868	Blue Gown	3	7	5	3
1869	Brigantine	3	7	2	5
1870	Sabinus	3	7	2	6
1871	Mortimer	6	9	5	7
1872	Henry	4	8	10	5
1873	Cremorne	4	8	10	7
1874	Boiard	4	8	10	6
1875	Doncaster	5	9	3	5
1876	Apology	5	9	...	6
1877	Petrarch	4	8	10	6
1878	Verneiul	4	8	10	4
1879	Isonomy	4	8	10	6
1880	Isonomy	5	9	3	3
1881	Robert the Devil	4	9	...	5
1882	Foxhall	4	9	...	3
1883	Tristan	5	9	4	4
1884	St. Simon	3	7	9	5
1885	St. Gatien	4	9	...	4
1886	Althorpe	4	9	...	3
1887	Bird of Freedom	5	9	4	6

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL TO A P. AND O. OFFICER.

THE Medal of the Royal Humane Society has been "awarded to Mr. H. R. Stay, third officer of the steamer Lombardy" for jumping overboard at sea, and saving the life of a native passenger, in October last. On Wednesday afternoon the officers of the vessel and others mustered on her quarter deck, all hands being piped up, to witness the presentation.

Mr. H. W. Uloth, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, explained that they had met to do honor to an officer of the ship, who had done honor to the service by bravely risking his own life to save the life of a fellow-creature, and the directors, in expressing their approval of his gallantry, requested that the medal might be presented to him in a suitable manner. Capt. Sir Henry Morland, the Port Officer of Bombay, being a distinguished member of Mr. Stay's profession, had been invited to make the presentation, and he would now ask him to do so.

Sir Henry Morland then related the circumstances attendant upon the act, stating that shortly after leaving Hongkong, a native passenger had fallen into the sea, was seized with cramp and was sinking, when Mr. Stay dived from the vessel's forecastle, swam and held the man up until rescued by the steamer's boat. Sir Henry Morland in a hearty and kindly speech, in which he referred to the proverbial pluck of the British sailor, congratulated Mr. Stay most cordially on his gallant conduct, and attached the medal to his breast.

THE DEWAN OF BARODA.

HIS EXCELLENCY DEWAN BAHADUR LAXUMONRAO JOGONATHJEE VAIDY, Prime Minister of Baroda, Mr. Venayakrao Appajee Gupte, and suite, left Ootacamund, where his Highness the Gaekwar has been staying, on the 5th instant, and on his return journey visited Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjore, Pondichery and Hyderabad. The Dewan arrived here yesterday by the Madras mail, which was an hour late. His Excellency was received at the Victoria Terminus by several gentlemen, among them being Drs. Atmaram Pandurang and Cawasjee Hormusjee, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhai, Messrs. Ghellabhai Haridass, Shewjee Nathu, Rao Saheb Sitaram Khunderaojee, Bombay Vakeel, Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao B. Pitale, and others. The Dewan Bahadur leaves by to-day's mail for Baroda, and will return to Bombay on or about the 25th current, as his Highness the Maharaja Saheb leaves for Europe by the Bombay mail of the 26th of this month. The Gaekwar will be accompanied by Dr. Batookram and Mr. Abbas, and about ten retainers. His Highness the Gaekwar's stay in Europe will be for a few months.

Sir Oliver St. John arrived yesterday in Poona. He goes to Baroda also by the mail this evening.

IN the current number of the *Government Gazette*, attention is drawn to the careless manner in which ship's manifests of British steamers, bound to Jedda, are prepared. Double duty will in future be charged by the Turkish authorities for cargo not properly defined.

IT is reported that the Portuguese Government has nominated a successor to Senhor Cardozo Carvalho as Governor-General of Portuguese India. The name has not transpired. It is also proposed to appoint a separate Financial Councillor.

HIS HIGHNESS the Gaekwar of Baroda, it is stated, has purchased many of the oil paintings and other artistic works of the Travancore Artist, Rama Varma.

MRS. BARTOLI, the widow of the late Mr. C. Bartoli, of the Madras Railway Company, has quite recovered from her wounds. She remained an inmate of the Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, up to Friday last, when she returned to Bangalore.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT has made a donation of Rs. 6,000 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The donation is made in Government securities, and the interest of Rs. 240 a year thereon, is to be devoted to providing a scholarship for female medical students. The nomination for the "Sir Dinshaw Petit Scholarship" is to be made by the Bengal branch, but the award is to be confirmed by the Central Committee. The conditions attached to the scholarship by the donor, are: 1st, that the candidate shall have passed the necessary entrance examination for the Calcutta Medical College ; 2nd, that she is willing to study medicine as a means of obtaining her livelihood ; 3rd, that her parents, or guardians are not themselves in a position to pay for her medical education ; and 4th, that she bears a respectable character, and is of physique suitable to her intended career.

AT Kookee, in the Sialkot District, a boy was recently arrested for stealing. His father, taking the matter to heart, hanged himself.

THE Duke of Augustenburg, who is the only brother of the German Crown Princess, and nephew of Prince Christian, has arrived at Naples from Egypt and India, and he is staying at the Hotel Vesuve, where he has taken the rooms which the King of Sweden occupied during his six days' stay at Naples, in which time his Majesty managed to "do" every sight in or near the city, including excursions to Lake Fusaro, Capri, Sorrento, and Amalfi, and ascent of Mount Vesuvius, an excavation at Pompeii, and a naval review in the bay.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT AND THE GORDON MILLS.

The following questions were submitted by Mr. D. Gostling to the agents of the Gordon Spinning and Manufacturing Company shortly before the recent meeting :—

1. The maximum amount advanced by the agents to the old Company under mortgage and the rate of interest ?
2. The maximum current advances for working capital and interest ?
3. The maximum mortgage and rate of interest to the new Company ?
4. The maximum working capital and rate of interest to the new Company ?
5. How many shares of the old Company had the agents purchased previous to the liquidation?
6. Number of spindles in the old mill when agents took charge ?
7. Were these fully equipped for 20 ? How many were fully equipped ?
8. How much in the old Company the agents spent for buildings and machines ?
9. Was the shareholders' sanction obtained ?
10. How much in the new Company for new buildings and machinery and new engines spent and to be spent ?
11. Has the shareholders' sanction been obtained ?
12. How many of the new shares were subscribed by the public ?
13. How many of the new shares were subscribed by the agents ?
14. How many of the new shares have since been purchased by the agents ?
15. How many stand in their and family names ?
16. How many stand in the names of their nominees ?
17. The number of separate nominees.
18. Why the balance sheet was so late in being issued ?
19. Why there was no directors' report]?
20. Are the directors of opinion that the balance sheet is satisfactory to the shareholders ?
21. The value of buildings and machinery before liquidation ?
22. The value written off in liquidation.
23. Are any of the directors nominees of the agents ?
24. If so, who ?
25. What are the number of hands employed in the mill working, and their total pay ?
26. The number of persons in the office establishment and their total pay ?
27. Under the agreement, for how many years are the agents appointed, and what is the penalty for the shareholders choosing new agents ?
28. What is the absolute majority of votes required before the agents can be removed by the shareholders ?
29. What is the present relative percentage outturn of 20s. and 16s. yarns as compared with yarns under 16.
30. Does Sir Dinshaw, or do the agents, borrow money from the public for the purpose of lending money to their respective mills ?
31. If so, what rate of interest do he or they pay for 3, 6, and 12 months' loans respectively ?

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 15.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

585—Hore, C and B—Bai Mancooverbai vs. Bai Chatoorbai and others—Little, S, F and N—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

418-87—Balkrishna and D—Harkojee Shrawan vs Framjee Burjorjee and others—Ardaseer, H and D—Part heard.

10-87—Pestonjee and R—Nanabai vs Kasservahoo Jefferson B and D—Part heard—(Test suit.)

359-87—Little, S F and N—Haji Sulliman Haji Sumar vs Tyab Gool Mahomed and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

366-87—Little, S F and N—Manockji Edulji vs J M de Monte and others.

365-87—Bomonji and H—Rukiabai vs Gunny Ebrahim and another.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

497-87—Crawford and B—Lukhmidas Morarji vs Nuthoo Lallji—Little, S, F and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

448-87—Payne G and S—Abdoollabhoy Lelani vs Sallaybhoy Juksi—Part heard.

36-88—In person—Jafferji Abdoolally and another vs Abdoolally Sullemanji and others.

43-88—In person—Meya Ahmedji Haji vs Colonel J. M Boyd.

60-88—Balkrishna and D—Hiranand Vissandas vs Tar Mahomed Tyab and others.

124-88—Mulji, B B—Goverdhundas Khatao and another—Ardesar Burjorji Bahadurji.

134-88—Payne, G and S—Nanabhoy Narotumdas vs Hari Daji Joonurker and others.

166-88—Tobin and R—Luloobhoy Oojumchund and others vs Ruttonchund Premchund and others.

171-88—Payne, G and S—Haji Isacchund vs Thucker Damji Gowa.

192-88—Hore, C and B—Ruttonsey Moolji vs Ramchunder Mahadeo and another.

210-88—Payne, G and S—Hurdyal Sewlal and another vs Sittaram Ramrutton—Hore C and B.

Long Causes.

63-88—Little S F and N—Cassum Soomar vs Ebrahim Soomar and others—Macfarlane E and H, and Balkrishna and D—Part heard.

17-88—Mansuklal and D—Ruttonsey Lallji and another vs Pershotum Govindji—Hore, C and B.

522-87—Ardesir, H and D—Punalal Punumchund vs. Marcks & Co.—Hore, C and B.

25-88—In person—Manilal Dhunji and another vs. Goolam Hoosein Vazir—In person.

29-88—A F Turner—Gunputrao Pandurung vs. Gajanan Govind and another—H Bicknell.

A PITIABLE story is told by a New York correspondent of the terrible mischief done by the flooding of the Mississippi. The important public works known as levees—the embankments which restrain the tendency of this great river to flood the surrounding country—have begun to give way, and already farms, villages, and even important towns are being desolated. The first break took place in the Indian Grove levee above Quincy, in the State of Illinois, and, baffling all the efforts of the farmers to make the breaches good, soon made way for a mighty volume of waters. The pretty town of Quincy has suffered seriously, though it stands on a high bluff above the waters ; and the important manufacturing town of Hannibal further down, on the other side of the stream, is in obvious danger. The district between the two towns is desolated. The river above and below the first-named town has extended itself over an area of from ten to fifteen miles. So far fortunately there is no loss of life to deplore, but to the misery of the homeless and the destitute it is not easy to put bounds, nor can one foresee the remote or even near consequences of such suffering as that in which these vast districts are involved. Fortunately the stream of human kindness in times of such misfortune vies in the breadth of its flow with the river itself, and has already begun to mitigate though it cannot entirely repair the disaster. In time the lands now flooded will benefit from the rich alluvial deposit brought down by the waters, and will yield more abundant harvests; and then it should be the duty of the States concerned to see that they build still stronger embankments.

DEFAMATORY words have, it will be remembered, been spoken of the Equator. It is perhaps less remarkable that the earthquake in the Riviera has suffered from slander. According to the English Consul at Nice only one person was killed and not more than three were wounded by falling masonry in Nice out of a population of one hundred thousand souls, and yet so exaggerated were the reports spread abroad that sight-seers were known to come over from Cannes in the full expectation of finding the whole city in ruins. According to the same authority, the earthquake has been a positive benefit to the city ; for, as it happened, the shock proved just strong enough to find out the sins of the jerry-builder, while it fell short of the violence that would have caused the materials of which his handiwork was composed to fall asunder. Hence a general repairing of defects and strengthening by means of iron ties. The houses which were partially overthrown might have been counted on the fingers, and not one, as far as known, was so damaged or rendered so unsafe that portions could not be inhabited even before any repairs could be undertaken. According to the Vice-Consul at Mentone, these observations apply also to that popular resort of health and pleasure-seekers,

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, June* 14.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Assist Commissary and Hony Lieut W Nugent, Adjt-Genl's Dept, is promoted to the rank of Depy Commissary, with effect from the 7th June 1888.

The services of Vety Surgn T Pottinger, Army Vety Dept, are placed at the disposal of Govt for temporary employment in the Civil Dept.

The following appointment is made :—Southern Maratha Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—To be Hony Colonel—Col J G Lindsay, R E, Agent and Chief Engr of the Southern Maratha Railway.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 28th April 1888 :—24th Regt Bo Infy—Havaldar Hira Dass to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Bhola Singh, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India on medical certificate for four months under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps :—Lieut G W Palin, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, second class.

The services of Major-Genl C M Browne, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of H R H the C-in-C.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission :—2nd Battalion Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—Major R L S McMullen.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Mr D J Harvie to pilot vessels.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev K M Eicke, MA, is appointed Joint Chaplain of Karachi.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the orders, dated 22nd June 1887, it is notified that Mr. D. Morrison acted as Fifth Assist Political Resident, Aden, from the 19th May to the 26th Nov. 1887.

Col G R Goodfellow, CIE, delivered over charge of the office of Political Agent, Cutch, to Col T E Strong, Commanding at Bhuj, on the 19th May 1888.

Lieut-Col W A Salmon assumed charge of the office of Political Agent, Cutch, on the 23rd May 1888.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The furlough for one year, seven months and fourteen days granted to the Hon J R Naylor, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, dated 1st March 1888, is cancelled at his own request.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Mahadeo Thatte, Huzur Account Officer, Poona, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Poona.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Waman Balkrishna Deshpande, Mahalkari of petha Navapur in the Khandesh Dist, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar.

A'zam Sakarlal Chandulal, acting Head Karkun of taluka Kapadvanj in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

A'zam Balaji Vishnu Joshi, Mahalkari of petha Guhaghar in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. T Hart-Davies assumed charge of the office of Assist Judge, F P, Bijapur, on the 5th inst.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vaikunt Vag and Rao Saheb Krishnarao Mahadev Huligol respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sirsi in the Kanara Dist on the 25th ult.

Mr. A S Moriarty delivered over charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar on the 2nd inst.

Khan Bahadur Edalji Manjibhai Modi delivered over charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat on the 5th inst.

Mr J L Warden assumed charge of the office of Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on the 23rd ult.

Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhasker assumed charge of the office of Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on the 23rd ult.

The following appointments of Clerks of the Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Poona Dist have been made :—Mr Hari Govind Mandlik to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sasvad ; and Mr Balaji Ramchandra Joshi to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Haveli.

Azam Maheshwar Mahadev Raikar, acting Mamlatdar of Vengurla in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Khan Bahadur Kharsetji Maneckji Kharsetji assumed charge of the office of Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on the 6th inst.

Khan Bahadur Navroji Dorabji Khandalawala relinquished charge of the office of First Class Subordinate Judge on the 1st inst.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major S. O'B. Banks received charge of the office of Principal, Grant Medical College, on the 1st ult.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar, BA, Depy Alienation Assist, is appointed Alienation Assist to the Commissioner, C D, for a period of five years with the rank of a Depy Collr, sixth grade, with effect from 1st April 1887.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn D Cardoz is appointed to the medical charge of Dispensary, Hubli, with effect from 24th May 1888.

Surgeon O H Channer, Depty Sanitary Commissioner for Southern Registration Dist, Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Bgde Surgn H V Carter, M.D., or until further orders :—Surgn-Major G Waters, LRCS, LRCP, to act as First Physician, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital ; Surgn R Manser, MRCS, LSA, to act as Second Physician, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital ; and Surgn H P Dimmock, MRCS, LRCP, to continue to act as Third Physician and Registrar Jamshedji Hospital.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments : Surgeon A W F Street to be Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration Dist, vice Surgn Major C W MacRury, promoted.

Surgn Major M L Bartholomeusz, MC, CM, Civil Surgn, Nasik, to act as Depty Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration Dist, in addition to his own duties, till further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A E Hight acted as Ex Engr, Khandesh, from 1st to 22nd March 1888, both days inclusive.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Engineering Estabt, with effect from 3rd May 1888, vice Col C A Goodfellow, R E :—Mr J E Whiting, M A, M Inst C E, to be Chief Engr, third class ; Col W Merriman, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, first class ; and Col J D Cruickshank, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, second class.

The following temporary promotions should also be made :—Lieut.-Col E D'O Twemlow, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, second class, from 14th Nov 1887 to 6th Feb 1888 ; and Col W Merriman, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, second class, from 7th Feb to 2nd May 1888.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M's HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Krishnaji Ramchandra Ranbhor and Vasudeo Ganesh Kaduskar Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Satara Dist.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr A Shewan delivered over and Mr A D Younghusband received charge of the office of the Administrator, Rajpipla State, on the 2nd inst.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Mr J B W Biddle delivered over and Col G H F Codrington received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Satara, on the 19th ult.

In consequence of the reversion of Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna to his substantive appointment of first grade Head Accountant, the following officers will revert to their substantive appointments :—Rao Saheb Damodar Mahadeo, acting first grade Head Accountant, Dhulia ; and Rao Saheb Vishnu Bapuji Wadekar, acting fourth grade Head Accountant, Sholapur. Rao Bahadur Balkisan Amarsing delivered over and Mr J B W. Biddle received charge of the office of the Assist Supt of Police, Khandesh, Eastern Divn, on the 28th ultimo.

Messrs. Alfred Keyser and A C Logan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement Officer, Poona, on 6th June 1888.

Messrs A D Younghusband and Narayen Krishna Thanedar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assist Collr at Satara, on the 30th May 1888.

Messrs H F Silcock and Alfred Keyser respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assist Collr and Magistrate, Poona, on the 5th inst.

Messrs Alfred Keyser and A C Logan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assist Collr and Magistrate, Poona, on the 6th inst.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna and Mr L G Deshmukh respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assist Collr, Satara, on the 2nd inst.

Messrs H F Silcock, CS, and Alfred Keyser, C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement Officer, Poona, on 5th June 1888.

Messrs W Doderet and J Davidson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Revenue, Magesterial and Forest Settlement work of the Nasik, Niphad, Sinnar and Igatpuri Talukas on the 4th inst.

Messrs A C Logan, C S, and N B Divatia, C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr in charge of the talukas of Sholapur, Barsi and Karmala in the district of Sholapur on 5th June 1888.

Messrs N B Divatia, CS, and A C Logan, CS, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr in charge of the talukas of Sholapur, Barsi and Karmala in the district of Sholapur, on 1st June 1888.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered:—Rao Saheb Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat, BA, on being relieved by Mr Plunkett, to do duty at Nevasa in the Ahmednagar Dist till further orders ; Rao Saheb Bhagwant Balwant Pradhan, (HS) is transferred from Nevasa to Ahmednagar in the same district ; Rao Saheb Laxuman Moreshwar Deshpande, BA, on being relieved at Satara, to do duty as City Mamlatdar, Poona ; Khan Saheb Shalom Bapuji, sub pro tem Mamlatdar of Ahmednagar, to do duty at Chopda in Khandesh ; Rao Saheb Waman Daji Nagarkar, LCE, is transferred from the Maval to the Indapur Taluka in the Poona Dist ; and Rao Saheb Ramchandra Babaji Nachne is transferred from Indapur to Maval Taluka in the Poona Dist.

Southern Division.

Messrs R Knight and W D Sheppard respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Assist Collr, Belgaum, on the 22nd ult.

Messrs J K Spence and R B Stewart respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dharwar, Hubli and Kalghatgi Talukas of the Dharwar Dist on the 28th ult.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Chintaman Soman and Kashinath Narayan Bhangaokar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Commissioner, S D, on 6th inst.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

Mr A Devonshire, Inspr in charge Distillery at Sholapur, is allowed an extension for fifteen days of the privilege leave.

Mr Ramchandra Bapuji, Inspr, Madha Divn, will continue to act for Mr Devonshire during the latter's absence.

Mr J R Walker, Abkari Inspr, Khandesh, is appointed to act as Distillery Inspr, Dhulia, during the absence of Mr W Hurst on privilege leave.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Assist Surgn G M Dixon and Surgn-Major W G H Henderson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Supdt, Karwar Jail, on the 1st June 1888.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

The following promotions and appointments are made with effect from 3rd May 1888 vice Narayan Govind, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Poona Zilla, dismissed :—Rajaram Bhiwaji, Municipal Vaccinator, Vengurla, to be third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Poona Zilla ; Narayan Gunesh Kelkar, sub pro tem. third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sholapur Zilla, to be Municipal Vaccinator, Vengurla, vice Rajaram Bhiwaji, but to remain in his present appointment till relieved ; Ramkrishna Bhasker, Candidate Vaccinator, Sholapur Zilla, to be sub pro-tem Municipal Vaccinator, Vengurla ; Shankar Gunesh Khire to be Candidate Vaccinator, Sholapur Zilla, but to continue to act as Special Vaccinator, Ahmednagar Zilla, till his services can be dispensed with ; and Govind Moreshwar to be sub pro tem Candidate Vaccinator, Sholapur Zilla, till relieved by Shanker Gunesh.

The promotions, appointments and transfers made in Notification No. 82, dated 18th April last, are to take effect from 20th Feb 1888.

The following promotions, transfers and appointments are made with effect from 3rd March 1888:—Khanderao Narsinh, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Nasik Zilla, to be second grade Local Fund Vaccinator vice Ramchandra Sakharam, invalided ; Pandurang Gopal, Municipal and Cantonment Vaccinator, Malegaon, to be third grade Local Fund Vaccinator Nasik Zilla, and to do duty at Malegaon ; Pandurang Govind, Joint Municipal Vaccinator, Kolaba Zilla, to be Municipal and Cantonment Vaccinator, Malegaon ; and Krishnaji Bhatoo to be Joint Municipal Vaccinator, Kolaba Zilla.

IT is an extremely pleasant thing to be a Private Secretary, writes a correspondent to an English Society paper. "When once you become a Private Secretary your future is assured, for you are more or less certainly made comfortable for life, with little or nothing to do beyond drawing your salary, at the expense of the long-suffering British public. To those who are in doubt as to what to do with their sons, I can recommend heartily the profession of the Private Secretary. How these gentlemen live in clover, neither toiling nor spinning, is only known to the initiated. Their whole lives, and more especially the sums paid them, are wrapped in impenetrable gloom, as far as the public is concerned, which accounts for the lavish way in which they are paid for doing nothing. In my opinion, however, the public, with whose money these ornaments to our Constitution are paid, ought to know something of the Private Secretary system ; and I have therefore compiled the following instructive list of gentlemen who have been pitchforked into most comfortable berths by a single statesman :—1. Sir Algernon Edward West, Inland Revenue, Salary, £2,000 ; 2. Mr. J. A. Godley, Permanent Under-Secretary, India Office, £2,000 ; 3. Mr. H. W. Primrose, Works and Public Buildings, £1,200 ; 4. Sir Charles Lister Ryan, Exchequer and Audit Department, £1,500 ; 5. Mr. Horace A. D. Seymour, Customs Establishment, £1,200 ; 6. Mr. Eddie Walter Hamilton, Treasury, £1,200 ; Total, £9,100. These six gentlemen have all been Private Secretaries to Mr. Gladstone, and there may be more of them for all I know. They draw yearly the sum of £9,100 from the taxpayer ; and every big statesman has a retinue of the same expensive kind. Anything that these Private Secretaries do for their money is shrouded in still greater mystery than themselves ; and I have been unable to discover how they manage to employ themselves, beyond attending at (not to) their respective departments for an hour or so in the day, to sign a few letters which have been written for them by the clerks for whose work they appear to be paid."

THERE is obvious bad taste, if not impropriety, in hissing "grace, beauty, and banjos," remarks a contemporary. Perhaps some reservation might be made as to the banjos by themselves, but in combination with grace and beauty the heartiest prejudice against these instruments should restrain the sibilant impulse. The author of the "music-hall act," known as "Brewster's combination," therefore submitted a strong *prima facie* argument to Mr. Justice Hawkins and a jury in London, a few days ago, when he sought an award of damages against a former partner, whom he accused of inducing persons to conspire to hiss, hoot, and jeer at the "combination"—otherwise the "grace, beauty, and banjos." He had but to establish the facts to win the jury over. Some of his witnesses did not answer ; others came before the Court's luncheon hour, and then failed to reappear. One witness, however, not only said there had been hissing, but spoke of a peculiar aggravation of the outrage. In their eagerness, the gang of hissers began before the curtain was raised—or in the words of the witness, "made a fool of it, and hissed before the blind was up." The defendant denied that he had anything to do with all this ; but the jury avenged the "grace, beauty, and banjos" at his expense, to the extent of a verdict for thirty pounds.

A PIECE of idle gossip has been apparently afloat in New York intimating that it was the intention of the Prince of Wales to follow the Duke of Newcastle's example by visiting America. The rumour caused a flutter, but it has been promptly denied ; and amongst other things, it has given some of the Americans an opportunity of expressing their feelings on the subject. The following is, for instance, a choice bit, culled from a New York "society" journal :—"There are few substantial reasons why he (the Prince) should visit America, there are thousands of excellent ones why he should not. By coming to America he would subject himself to the insults and jeers of nearly all our leading newspapers. His private life would be invaded, and inuendos and insults would be heaped upon his head. It is the way we have treated every distinguished visitor who has ever visited our shores, and it would show a lack of enterprise and a sorry loss of our magnificent appreciation of our independence if we failed to treat the Prince of Wales the same way."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Bedouin, 1,276 tons, Captain J H Robson, cleared outwards yesterday, for St Nazaire, with a general cargo.

THE Haji Cassum steamer Bangalore, 1,308 tons, Captain W Fairweather, arrived in port yesterday, from Jeddah, via Aden, in ballast, with 25 passengers on deck.

THE s.s Beresford, 1,414 tons, Captain W Howell, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a cargo of railway materials from Middlesborough. She is consigned to Messrs. Cursetji and Edalji.

THE B. I. steamer Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain Liddiard, from Calcutta (May 25), via coast ports, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, with a general cargo and Mr. Ashury, a passenger from Tuticorin.

THE B I steamer Busheer, Captain J Skinner, which arrived in port yesterday from Marmagoa, had the following cabin, in addition to nineteen deck, passengers :—Mr and Mrs Candy and two children, Mr Rodrigues and Master Corrie.

THE Indian Marine steamers Tenasserim and Investigator, which were lying in the stream for some time past, entered H. M's Dockyard yesterday for repairs in place of H. M. S. Sphinx and I. M. S. Canning, which, having made good the repairs, &c., cleared out the day previous.

THE Haji Cassum steamer Sumatra, Captain W E Breeze, from Jeddah, via Aden, arrived in Bombay the day before yesterday, with a general cargo and one second-class passenger. She reports the death, on the 3rd instant, of one of ship's company from small-pox between Jeddah and Aden.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore...	2432	G. Parodi	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Victoria	2217	Russell	B	W.& A. Graham & Co.
„ Khiva	1419	Crew..............	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Sahara	1188	Goldsworthy ..	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cuba.........	1372	H. Agnew	F	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C. Sinclair..	1911	Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2646	J. Hughes	L	E. Bates & Co.
„ Eden Hall..	2353	Millard	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Bedouin.....	1277	Robson	N	The Bo. Co., Ld.
„ Bisagno	1499	A. Tognasso....	O	F. Bozzoni.
„ Amphitrite.	1502	Brackenbury ..	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Medusa	1775	C. Sbutega......	Q	J. Janni.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. C. Branch..	1645	Ritson	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Lalpoora.....	2140	Livingstone	2	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Principia ...	1790	J. W. Massain...	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Chilian	1415	Bannister	4	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Lombardy..	1571	Preston	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Oxford	1892	Jones	6	Captain.
„ Dragoman...	1819	Rose	7	R. Framji.
„ Dunedin.....	1417	J. P. Cumming..	8	J. Mackintosh & Co.
Ship Kt. Companion	1489	Davies	10	K. Nixon & Co.
S.S. Asama........	2449	F. Newell	11	....
„ Chypherenes	1300	J. W. Kelly	13	Captain.
„ P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	15	V. Ebram.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
14	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Marmagoa, June 12.
	Beresford (s)........	Howell	Middlesbro', May 12
	Bangalore (s)	Fairweather	Jedda, June 1.
	Nowshera (s)	Liddiard.....	Calcutta, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Medusa (s)........	Sbutega	China.
	Bedouin (s)	Robson	St. Nazaire.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Asama, for Marseilles.
„ Rockliff, for Antwerp and Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
10	Marana s	Higgenson...	Middleton, April 29.
	Bhundara s	Sharp	Bombay, May 19.
	Chindwara s.........	Windebank.	Moulmein, June 6.
	Loodiana s...........	Jacobs	Bombay, May 25.
	Afghanistan.........	Cauvell	Cardiff, March 19.

DEPARTURES.

June 10.—Steamer Japan. Ship Star of Germany.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
11	Umballa s	Calcutta.
12	Nevasa s............	Negapatam.

DEPARTURE.

June.		
11	Camortas.............	Singapore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Regal s—200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Merton Hall s—500 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co ; 24,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

Amphitrite s—500 bales cotton, F Masotti and Co ; 50 bales wool, H Coorji ; 307 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, N Khimji.

Eden Hall s—1 case woollen carpets, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Victoria s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 5 bales woollen rags, Haem and David ; 21 bales skins, E Gauger and Co ; 51 bales skins, H E Gool Mahomed ; 68 cwts gum, G H Adamji ; 45 cwts gum, D Ramji ; 70 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola, 132 cwts gum, 50 cwts olibanum, and 1 case nutmegs, N Lallji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Oxford s—100 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co ; 110 bales cotton, and 800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 1,632 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co ; 32 bales cotton, N Khimji ; 410 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 400 cwts linseed, D P Batha and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunedin s—1,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Cyphrenes s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Cedar Branch s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 30 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 98 cwts gum, Meiffre, Neveu and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir Co.

Eden Hall s—250 bales cotton and 7,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—3,942 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co., Ld ; 4,002 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Singapore s—4,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—50 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Khiva s—50 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—23 cwts sharkfins, 40 chests opium, 10 cwts jenda horns, and 10 cwts ivory, C Ebhram ; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8 chests opium, J Narosji ; 104 chests opium, J D Sassoon and Co ; 25 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 15 chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 55 chests opium, J Peerbhai and Co.

Bisigno s—200 bales twist, K. Joovarmull ; 75 tons old iron, R Tyabji and Co.

Khiva s—40 bales twist, S Abraham ; 109 bales twist, Tatta and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—100 bales twist, S Abraham.

Lombardy s—51 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 167 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 11 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s—100 bales cotton, C R Sethna ; 99 bales cotton, R Luchmandas ; 150 bales cotton, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 14.

Jones, Surgeon, Bombay, I.M.S., on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 14.

Stewart, Lt.-Col., 1st Cavalry, H. C., on leave, to Hingoli.

Jones, Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, to Kurrachee.

RADICALISMS IN INDIA.

MR. UMA SANKAR MISRA, a Deputy Collector of the North-West Provinces, who is at present in England on leave, addresses a letter to the *Times* on the subject of the Indian National Congress and the Radical party in India. He writes :—

The fourth National Congress will assemble in Allahabad, the capital of the North-Western Provinces, in December next, and as I come from those provinces, and have some experience of the people of that part of India, I hope you will kindly allow me to say a few words regarding the great national movement which has culminated in the holding of National Congresses in great centres of India from year to year. The advocates of such meetings distinctly think that a national party has sprung into existence, that the time for which they have been waiting so long and patiently has, after all, come, and that it is their duty now to agitate constitutionally to secure some sort of representative government for their country. They are, therefore, endeavouring by every lawful means to develop the political instincts of the people and to unite them politically. They seem to think that congresses of a political nature are best adapted to secure constitutional changes in the administration of India. When we look back to the days prior to the stormy period of the mutiny of 1857 (which was chiefly confined to those provinces), when the British power in India was struggling to maintain its supremacy, when it was menaced with changes from every side, and when the fanaticism of the rebels was devastating the smiling plains of the country, and compare that gloomy period with the present one, we are forced to admit that really a great change has come over India, that the spread of education under a Liberal Government has turned out a class of men inspired with feelings and thoughts of Western nations, and that with the growth of this class there have also come into existence public opinion and a native Press. The educated classes now in India form a separate class, and their number is increasing daily. Under the altered circumstances of the country they look upon themselves as the leaders of the people, and are the men who have chiefly to do with the Congresses I speak of.

The object of the congressionists seems to secure some sort of representative government for India. The cry for Home Rule in Ireland has raised hopes in the breast of many a Radical that if they continue to agitate constitutionally a time will come—which is not distant—when the Government will be forced by the changed circumstances of the country to yield to the national wish and grant it some sort of representative government. If this is the real object of these national congresses, I am afraid the day-dream of the Radical party will never be realized. India is a country which is peopled with different tribes and clans having different interests. Political intitutions based upon popular sentiments have been quite unknown to it. Despotism has been the chief form of government in it prior to the establishment of British supremacy. There have been bloody contests and dire struggles for the overthrow of one sort of despotism for another, but fights between people trying on one hand to secure constitutional rights and privileges and the arbitary power withholding them on the other are not to be met with in the pages of Indian history. No Simon de Montfort ever appeared in India to defend the rights and privileges of the people. It is only in advanced countries, which have passed through political phases, which are subject to the rule of no foreign nation, that we can expect to find a representative government, which is the result of struggles of centuries between the people, whose political instincts are thoroughly developed, and the arbitrary power which rules over them. The very elements of representative government are wanting in our country. It is true we have an educated class, but we have no educated masses. The proportion of the educated class to the uneducated is very insignificant—perhaps a drop in the ocean. There is consequently no touch between the enlightened and the unenlightened, and hence it is impossible for the former to represent the latter. As much stress is laid by the congressionists on the contention that they represent the masses, it seems necessary to show practically that they represent no one but themselves. This can be best done by judging whether the delegates who were sent to the Madras National Congress last year were really representative men or not. I confine my observations with respect to this controversy to my province. I find that from Benares district, which is really a representative one, two Bengalees and one Punjabee were delegated to Madras. Can any one in his senses believe that an insignificant Punjabee editor of a penny paper or a couple of Bengalee pleaders can represent a district swarming with thousands of warlike Rajpoots and Brahmans ? The case with the Allahabad district was similar. The whole question of representation, as alleged by the congressionists, raises simply a smile among those who know and understand the country. I admit it is praiseworthy to have high aspirations, but I am sure sensible men only think of engaging in such enterprises as are likely to succeed. To aspire to objects which cannot be attained just now at the risk of losing the good will of the Government is, after all, not a desirable thing. Under the circumstances, the endeavour of every man, who has the good of his country at heart, should be to develop local self-government, upon which the material prosperity of our country depends so much, and which is looked upon as the first step in political training, to the best of our abilities, and show thereby that we are worthy of being granted further political powers. At the same time we should not lose sight of the fact that the masses have still to be educated, and, therefore, we should do our best to promote primary education among them as much as possible. When we have done this, we shall surely be worthy of being granted representative government. I think we can afford to wait, as we have already a legislative council which is competent to deal in every way with home policy, which concerns us the most.

In conclusion, permit me to address a few words of appeal to the people of my province. Surely I do not address the Radical party of India, which by leaps and bounds wishes to establish representative government. My words are meant for those sensible gentlemen who hold moderate views about things and measures, who know fully that by untimely agitation much has to be lost, and nothing to be gained, who are conscious that there is much inflamable material in our province and that, therefore, it is their duty as good and honest citizens to avert any catastrophe that awaits it. Political agitation in Bengal means nothing but verbocity, but in the North-Western Provinces and Oude it has a meaning and significance if the feelings of the people could be worked upon. It is therefore that I submit this appeal to those gentlemen of my province who know and understand things, and who actually represent the people, unlike the Radical party, which does not yet really possess any power. I am sure when the time comes for interpreting the measures of Government—which is not distant—they will show the same wisdom, moderation, and foresight which have hitherto characterized them. I hope they will take this warning to heart.

THE recent French army laws provided for the introduction of military management on some of the Government lines of railway. The idea was, of course, taken from the Germans, but it has been considerably developed, and is now undergoing a very thorough testing. The whole service of the line between Chartres and Orleans has been handed over to the military department—the termini being for the present controlled by civilians. Station masters, minor officials, telegraph clerks and even the stokers on the engines are members of the French army. Engine drivers are not so quickly trained. Special gifts and considerable practice are required for the post, and a public keen for military glory may still be glad to learn that the control of the locomotives has not been interfered with. A captain, two lieutenants, eleven subs, and forty soldiers form the *personnel* of the line, and this corps is doubled, the second detachment studying the operations of the first. Engine-drivers also are being carefully trained. If the scheme should succeed, its application on all the other Government lines will be probably made. The interest which all French military authorities take in the experiment is only surpassed by the anxieties of intending travellers between Chartres and Orleans.

A LONDON don paper says that no steps will be taken to second Lord Binning in the Blues until it is known whether or not he joins the staff of Lord Lansdowne. In the event of his doing so, the troop in the Household Cavalry will, it is thought, be filled from outside, owing to the comparative youth of the senior subaltern of the regiment. The name of a very smart and popular captain of a Lancer regiment is associated by rumour with the vacancy, and the Brigade would have to be congratulated on the appointment.

IT was eight years on the 29th inst., says the *World*, since the Duke of Connaught became a Major-General. His Royal Highness now stands seventh on the list. On June 19 he will have completed his twentieth year of service. Considering the position he is destined ere long to fill, the feeling of the Army is, not that his promotion has been too rapid, but that, under all circumstances, it has scarcely been rapid enough. His Royal Highness, to be sure, went through the regimental grades in twelve years ; but eight years is a long time for a Prince to spend in the rank of major-general.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	361¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	649
National Bank of India	37,320	£125 250		5 pct.	130

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,150
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown& Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile &Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	174
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	50
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	90nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,025
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33¾	755
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	–	505
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	101	Rs. 10	67
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	44
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	4
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	8	
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	377
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	123
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	R 9	260
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50nom
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	109
Soundy & Co. Ld	1 000	100	1,0	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,205
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	160
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All	–	90

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,275
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	320	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	182½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	550
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,190
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...		265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	540
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	75
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	300
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 10	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	2	500
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	645

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,150
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	440
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	104
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld	1,000	500	400	...	340
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	–
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	340
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	890
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	--	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,50	5	500	Rs. 0	1,005
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 52	1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,00	70	700	Rs. 30	795
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	84	50	50	Rs. 25	630
Cocrla S. & W. Co., Ld	1,30	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	525
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,61	5	300	Rs. 500	510
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	50	50	Rs. 2	785
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	,25	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	640xd
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,70	15	15	..	192½
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	50	500	..	30
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	–	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	42	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,2 0	1,00	1,000	35	845
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	675
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	70	575	500	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	825 790
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 80	1,310
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	770
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	250	Rs. 15	310
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,32	50	500	Rs. 25	675
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50	500	Rs. 14	427
Increased	1,483	25	25		
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld	466	1,000	200	–	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,142½
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	740
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	,00	1,00	Rs. 61	1,030
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	146
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 125	2,500
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	525
Mazgon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	165
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	1,600
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 60	1,320
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		10
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	–
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 40	745
National S. & W. Co of India, Limited	600	1,00	1,000	...	390
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 25	557½
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6	110
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,00	1,000	...	1,030
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,18		125	...	74½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1,070
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
Sasson S.& W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	100
Sholapore S.& W. Co Ld.		10	,000	Rs. 55	1,250
Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 30	635
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	25	252	...	280
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld	4,000	500	500	...	400
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	440
Veramgaum S.& Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	50	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00		–	675

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	11-14
Carolas	„	250
Mexican Dollars	„	223-8
Five-Franc Pieces	„	292
Bar Silver, 17¼ betterness	„	[illegible]
Gold Leaf	„	23-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz, English, 100 touch	„	23-10
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„	23-8
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„	23-8
Pekin	„	23-2

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

HE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY
MEDICINE IN THE WORLD
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER
DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cure Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctor I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK BLOOD MIXTURE.

A BOON TO SUFFERERS!!

TESTIMONIAL.
Miss M. HUDSON, TWYFORD, NEAR DERBY.
"**Harness' Electropathic Belt**
Has been the means of restoring me to much better health. The **langour** which so distressed me and made life a burden has quite gone the **constipation**, which had for some years been my greatest difficulty, has also disappeared, and the bilious attacks and headaches have also entirely ceased."

LADIES' AILMENTS.

Every man and woman suffering from any disorder of the NERVES, STOMACH, LIVER, or KIDNEYS, should at once stop physicking, and send a P.O.O. or cheque for 21s., for **Harness' Electropathic Belt** (post free) and obtain immediate relief. Pamphlet and Book of Testimonials Post Free.
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EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ
COD LIVER OIL DRAGÉES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.
Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.
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renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET
ESS. BOUQUET | WOOD VIOLET
TREVOL | CHYPRE
and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
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Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and an exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the Inventors.
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24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS
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OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

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This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

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The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

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PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

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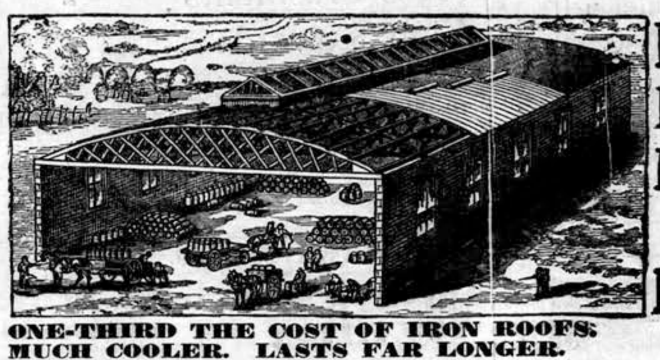

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BELGIUM 1876.
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ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

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Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

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Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.
Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.
The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.
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For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
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ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION,
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,
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FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
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BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

PETER MÖLLER'S
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL — REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
COD LIVER OIL.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

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EXTRA **"C.I.C"** OLD
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Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
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ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
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Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
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THE NEW PERFUME.
No. A 1.
THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.
Crab-Apple BLOSSOMS
New Bond St. London

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

UNDER the title "**Crab-Apple Blossoms,**" THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this "**Crab-Apple Blossoms**" scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

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CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.
MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,
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THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)
OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.
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DO YOU KNOW?—That SYMINGTON'S "Edinburgh" COFFEE ESSENCES surpass all others for cheapness, purity, and strength of flavour? Being distilled by a patent process, they retain the delicate aroma of the finest Coffee, from which they are prepared. They are now used in thousands of Households, Hotels, and Restaurants in Great Britain and the Colonies, and are praised by all. To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers. Beware of imitations of Bottles and Labels.
MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,

and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, [illegible] DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH, BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, [illegible] WASTING, &c., &c., have their appropriate [illegible]

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA

That it has a really beneficial influence on the Liver has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness, bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.

☞ We should add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various Imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4-0, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 1-8 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuled and bears on its labels the fac-simile of our signature, to imitate which is felony.

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BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHES, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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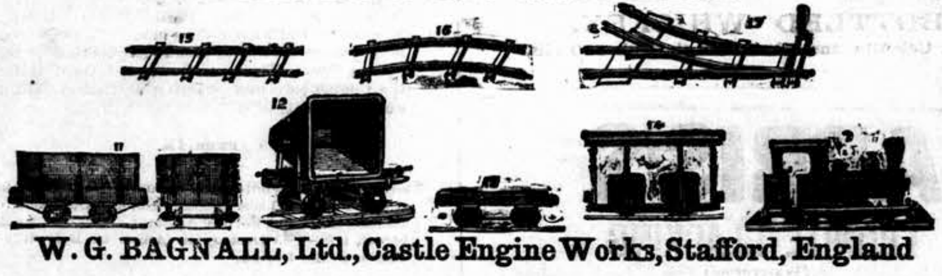

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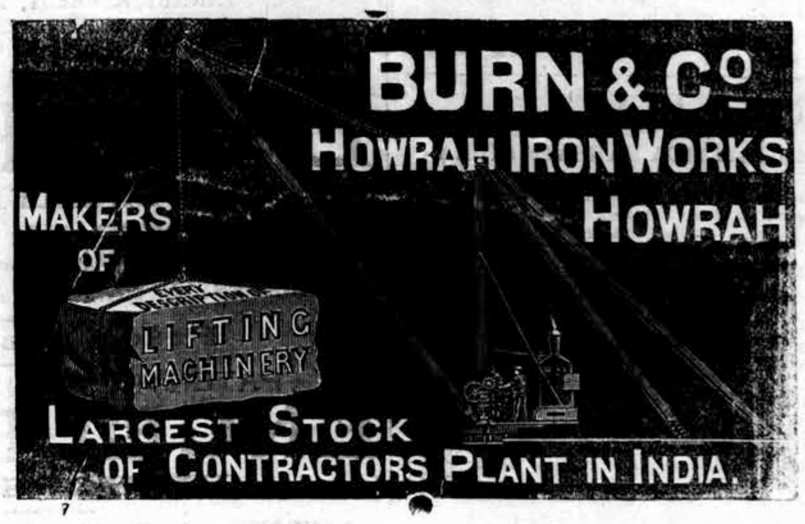

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The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as	"AWARDED GOLD MEDAL,"	*White Capsule.*
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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

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HAY'S HOP ALE.

TRADE MARK

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials :—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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ORDINARY GRAVITY.

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This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

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In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

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